

THE VICTORIA (SOUTH DEVON) MINING COMPANY,

LIMITED.

REGISTERED UNDER THE COMPANIES ACTS, 1862 AND 1867.

CAPITAL £20,000, IN £1 SHARES.

FIRST ISSUE, FIFTEEN THOUSAND SHARES,

Of which 4000 shares will be immediately issued as fully paid-up, and remainder upon payment of 10s. per share prior to allotment, and 10s. per share at the expiration of six months after allotment, with the proviso that should the directors not require payment of this further sum of 10s. per share, the liability to pay the same shall be cancelled, and fully paid-up shares will be issued at the rate of one share for every two shares upon which 10s. has been paid. In this event the first issue of shares will be limited to 12,000 shares. If desired, the full amount of £1 per share may be made in one payment, previous to allotment, and in such cases fully paid-up shares will be at once issued to applicants. No application can be received for a lesser number than ten shares.

DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM NAPIER, Esq., Ardmore Lodge, Spring Grove, Isleworth, Middlesex.
CHARLES STANLEY OSBORNE, Esq., Skinner-street, Bishopsgate-street, London.
CHARLES HINGSTON, Esq., Colonial Chambers, 13, Crutched Friars, London.

And on the company being ready to re-commence working the mine, two of the directors of the Druid Mining Company (Limited) will join the Board.

SECRETARY AND LONDON MANAGER.

JOHN G. BARRY, Esq., Accountant, 8, Old Jewry, London, E.C.

LOCAL MANAGERS AND PURSERS.

Captain WILLIAM SKEWIS, Tavistock, Devonshire—Mine Manager.
Mr. MOSES BAWDEN, Tavistock, Devonshire—Mine Accountant.

BANKERS.

Messrs. WATTS and Co., Ashburton, Devonshire; and their London Agents, Messrs. WILLIAMS, DEACON, and Co., Birchin-lane.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. LOXLEY and MORLEY, 80, Cheapside, London.

PROSPECTUS.

The VICTORIA (SOUTH DEVON) MINING COMPANY (Limited) is formed for the purpose of completing the development of that extensive and valuable mining property which immediately adjoins the town of Ashburton, Devonshire, and upon the opening of which mine to the present depth of its main shaft—namely, 630 feet (or 105 fathoms)—so large a sum has already been expended. In the opinion of those who have been associated with the working of the mine since November, 1866, this expenditure would have been certain to have brought the mine into a position for returning considerable dividends, had they when becoming possessors of the property, in 1866, been also in possession of their present information, and which would have led them to prosecute the working of the mine at the bottom, instead of the upper levels. For the purpose of now carrying the working to the bottom—and, possibly, to deepen the shaft to a further 10 or 20 fathoms—it is found necessary to replace the present pumping-engine and pitwork with an engine and pitwork of a larger description, and which alteration will require an immediate expenditure of £2000 to £2500. The existing engine, when newly erected, was able to bear the strain of keeping the mine clear of water to the bottom (105 fathoms); but at the present time it is considered unsafe to attempt to place on it a strain more than equal to lowering the water just below the 68 fm. level, on account of the greater quantity of water resulting from the extension of the upper levels.

This mine has recently been worked by the Druid Mining Company (Limited), and from which company it is proposed to purchase the lease, and all the existing plant and machinery, stores, &c., for a gross sum of £4000, payment of which is to be taken in 4000 fully paid-up shares. The Druid Mining Company purchased the mine in 1866 for a sum of £4000, and have since expended upon its working a cash outlay of about £6500. The directors of that company are very sanguine as to the future prospects of the mine, and from the character of the ore which they have themselves seen brought to the surface from the 68 fathom and higher levels, confirming fully the opinion entertained of the value of the mine by the directors of the preceding company, they can safely recommend the mine as offering an opportunity for investment in a good mining speculation.

The company which preceded the Druid Mining Company appear, by their office books, which only came into the possession of the directors of the Druid Mining Company in April last, to have purchased the mine in 1858, for a sum of £15,000 (paid in shares), and must themselves have expended in working the mine, at least, a further sum of £15,000 in cash. This company was compelled to relinquish working the mine on account of the excess of water, and their pecuniary resources being exhausted, the mine remained unworked from February 1863, until November 1866.

From the foregoing facts, it will be seen that an amount of capital of from £25,000 to £35,000 has already been spent in opening the mine to its present depth; and it is probable that the sum has been even larger. The shareholders of the Victoria (South Devon) Mining Company (Limited), at a nominal cost of £4000, to be taken in paid up shares, will now reap the advantage and the profit resulting from this large expenditure.

At the present moment the mine has been stopped working, in order to save all further outlay, until such time as a more powerful pumping engine has been erected.

Applications for shares from shareholders in the Druid Mining Company (Limited), and others, have already been received and accepted for 1165 shares, irrespective of the 4000 paid up shares, thus making 5165 shares of the first issue already appropriated.

The only agreement entered into, or proposed to be entered into, on behalf of the new company is the merely formal one for transfer of the old company's property to the new company, upon the terms above mentioned.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association, and of the draft of the above-mentioned agreement, may be perused, and copies of the former obtained upon payment of 1s. per copy, at the company's office, 8, Old Jewry, London, E.C.

Applications for shares may be made to the secretary, 8, Old Jewry, London, E.C.; and the directors will proceed to consider such applications forthwith, and will allot shares and re-commence working the mine as soon as a sufficient number of the 11,000 shares (irrespective of the above 4000) are applied for, such numbers being not less than will place the directors in immediately available funds to the extent of £4500.

Prospectuses may also be obtained on application at the offices of Messrs. LOXLEY and MORLEY, Solicitors, No. 80, Cheapside, London.—London, April, 1869.

THE

Victoria (South Devon) Mining Company

(LIMITED),

ASHBURTON, DEVONSHIRE.

As stated in prospectus dated London, April, 1869, this company is formed for the purpose of mining upon the great copper lode lying to the north of the town of Ashburton, in Devonshire, on the eastern edge of that large granite mass upon which rests Dartmoor Forest.

The attention of the public is requested to the following most curious and interesting facts:—

Immediately to the west of Dartmoor, and in almost a direct line with the Ashburton Mine, such line being drawn with a slight bearing to the south of east, lies the celebrated copper lode from which the Devon Great Consols Mines have, during the past twenty-five years, raised such large quantities of copper ore, enabling the managers not only to supply themselves with the whole of their working capital (excepting a sum of about £1000 originally subscribed in 1844), but also to divide amongst the shareholders profits considerably exceeding one million sterling.

Again, if this line is continued west it will intersect another large and successful mine, called the "Phoenix," situated also near the edge of a large granite mass, and lying at the base of "Cheesewring," in Cornwall, from which mine it is stated that great profits have been, and are still being, divided amongst the shareholders.

These three mines it is urged are all opened upon one and the same great or champion lode; and the following facts support this theory:—

1.—The great known size of the lode at each of the mines, which in places exceeds 40 ft. in width—a feature so rare as of itself almost sufficient to establish identity.

2.—At each mine the lode bears to the south of east.

3.—At each mine the lode underlies to the south.

4.—The great similarity of the character of the lode at each mine as regards the ore, the gossan, and the killas. Upon this point, so far at least as relates to the similarity between the Devon Great Consols Mines and the Ashburton Mine, the following opinion was offered by Dr. J. J. W. Watson, F.G.S., so far back as 1852, and when the latter mine was only just beginning to be opened:—

"Although I would not be considered as merely hinting at the possibility of such, may not the almost perfect identity of the ores, the gossan, and the killas in which the lode is embedded, be taken as evidence of the lode of the Devon Great Consols continuing into the Ashburton sets on the other side of Dartmoor?"

At the time Dr. Watson wrote the above the size of the lode at the Ashburton Mine as discovered by subsequent workings was not known to him, and this fact of the extraordinary width of the lode at the three mines is not only of great importance from the circumstance of the three mines being found nearly in a direct line, running east and west on the map of the district, but from the further reason that such very wide lodes are not found to exist in other mining localities of that district.

At page 71 of a very interesting and able pamphlet entitled "Mining Fields of the West," published by Mr. Charles Thomas, of 3, Great St. Helen's, London, there is a paragraph referring to the above "Phoenix Mine," from which the following is extracted:—

"The Phoenix Mine is deserving of attention, showing that although the surface indications of lodes may be of the most flattering description, leading to the opinion that a body of ore may be met with very quickly, yet it is sometimes necessary to sink to a considerable depth in order to reach it. In this mine the gossan forming the outcrop or 'back' of the lode, which consists principally of ferruginous earth and silica, and is regarded by the miner as the most certain indication of the near neighbourhood of ore, was of an exceedingly favourable character, and it was, therefore, thought that a large body of copper ore would have been quickly met with. This did not prove to be the case, however; the works had to be continued in depth, until the shareholders got completely tired out, and would have abandoned the mine and lost the capital which they had spent, but for the indomitable perseverance of the manager, the late Capt. James Secombe, who preferred advancing the money to pay the people from his own resources rather than the operations should be stopped. At length his perseverance was rewarded; a large body of copper having been struck after sinking 100 fms. From this time large profits were divided."

It is singular that the above paragraph completely expresses the experience and the confidence in the future of those who have been associated with the working of the Ashburton Mine. The shaft of the latter mine has already been sunk to about 105 fathoms, but no levels have as yet been driven at that depth, and indeed very little driving has been done either at the 78 or 88 fathom levels, on account of the present engine power being unequal to cope with the water in the mine. It is, therefore, proposed at once to erect a more powerful pumping engine, and when this is done, and the shaft sunk possibly another 5 or 10 fathoms, and levels driven east and west on the lode, at the 88, 100, and 112 fm. levels, the circumstances appear to place it beyond a mere probability that this mine will return very large profits.

It is well known that the Devon Great Consols Mines were by accident first opened upon a rich portion of the lode, which, fortunately for the proprietors of those mines, was found within less than 20 fms. from the surface. But it is not so generally known that upon other portions of the ground the managers expended a sum of £40,000 each in sinking three shafts, or £120,000 in all, before reaching the paying portion of the lode, which they would never had the courage to do but for their first great success, and that it has been from these latter sinkings the company has raised the larger portion of their ores. It is believed that in no sinking have they had to go deeper than 120 fms. before a rich portion of the lode has been reached. Thus, the actual experience of the Devon Great Consols Mines and of the Phoenix Mine is strongly confirmatory of the theory that at or about the same depth in the Ashburton Mine a rich mass of copper ore will be cut into. Indeed, so strong are the evidences of identity already established between the three mines that, rich profits having been obtained from two of them, it may be fairly asked what reason is there to suppose that, if similar energy is displayed in working the third, similar results will not be found?

At the Ashburton Mine not only has the gossan on the back of the lode attracted the immediate attention of every practical miner who has visited the mine, but the past working has proved the lode to be highly mineralised throughout.

It is also asserted by the former workers that between the 78 and 88 fm. levels there is existing a course of copper ore which could not be worked by the company preceding the Druid Mining Company [vide prospectus], on account of the great influx of water and the smallness of their engine power. The vein part of this ore was assayed by the former company, and found to contain 17½ per cent. of copper. The fact of this discovery is thus referred to in the directors' report, dated 31st December, 1861:—

"The directors have never been able to report before this time that a course of ore had been discovered, though they have frequently pointed to the fact that indications were improving at every level in depth."

In conclusion, it may be fairly stated that the opinions of all practical mining engineers who have been consulted upon this mine, and have urged its vigorous prosecution, are shown to have been well founded, and it may also be remarked that the evidences which yield so fair a promise of future success are not obtained merely from the surface, but from the results of extensive sinking and workings underground.—London, May, 1869.

From the MINING JOURNAL, June 5, 1869.

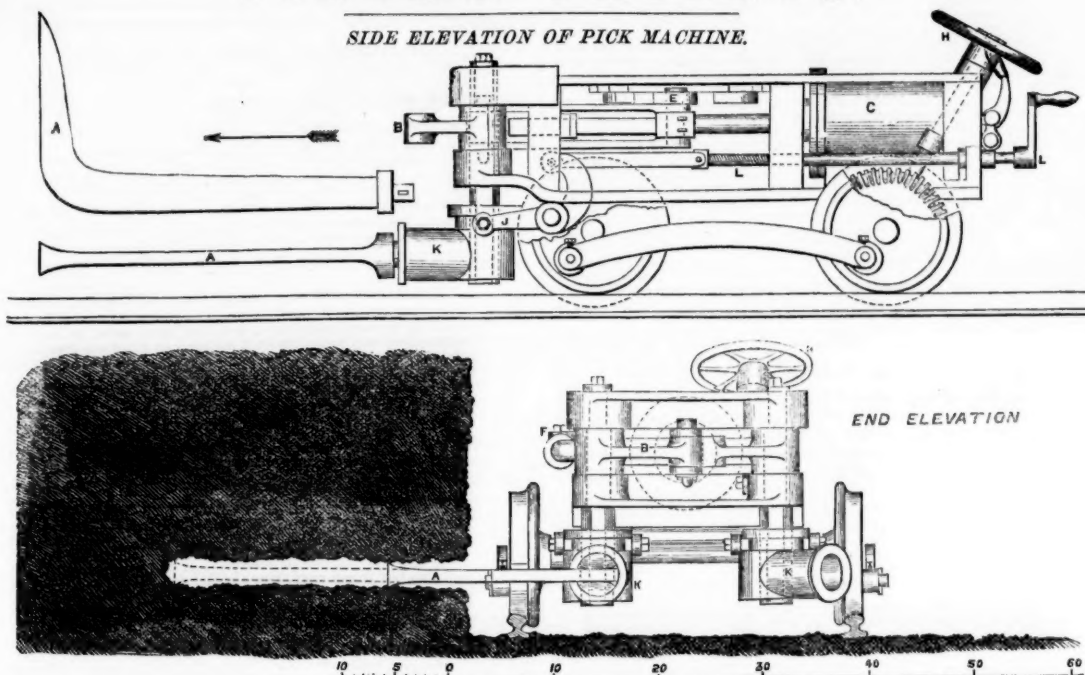
THE ASHBURTON GREAT COPPER LODGE.

Reference was made in last week's Journal to the formation of the VICTORIA (SOUTH DEVON) MINING COMPANY for continuing operations in the mine recently worked by the Druid Company, and it is satisfactory to find that good progress is being made with the filling of its subscription list, the fact of the whole of the purchase-money being represented by paid-up shares having created a very favourable impression, especially as the shareholders in the vendor-company have shown their continued confidence in the undertaking by subscribing for a large number of shares in addition to those which they became entitled to as vendors.

There is much independent testimony (in addition to the evidence of the fact found amongst the papers of the old company) that there is a bunch or course of rich copper ore existing between the 78 and 88 fm. levels, which the adventurers in 1862 were unable to raise on account of the water being too much for their engine-power. It is, therefore, assumed that immediately the mine is clear of water the company will, as a matter of certainty, begin to bring to surface "marketable ore," and this of itself is no insignificant feature. The bunch or course of ore may be limited in quantity or it may be the edge of a large mass; but even in the former case such a fact is certainly good evidence, taken in connection with the samples of ore found in other parts of this great lode, that there is a "large mass" of copper ore not very far off, and which, if they be fortunate enough to strike, will quickly return to the shareholders the whole of their subscriptions many times over. It will be recollected that the first mine opened by the Devon Great Consols, in 1844, yielded 98,000l. worth of ore in the first year, and if the Victoria Company realise only one-half—say, 50,000l.—it would prove to the shareholders a very successful venture. There is also a feature in common both at the Ashburton Mine and the Devon Great Consols Mine which is not alluded to in the prospectus, but which is of great importance. At both mines, although the main lode is the great "north" lode, there is at a distance of some fathoms what at each mine is called the "south" lode, and which at the Ashburton Mine is equally as highly mineralised throughout as the north lode. At both mines the two lodes have a south underlie. Now, at the Ashburton Mine these two lodes are believed, from their respective underlies, to come to a junction at between 110 and 120 fms. in depth, and it was to arrive at this junction the company preceding the Druid Company expended their capital, and felt certain that they were within a few fathoms of it when their resources failed them, and the water beat their engine.

Altogether, the more the position of the proposed Victoria (South Devon) Company is enquired into the more certain do the probabilities of a very great success appear to be. It is considered, in having secured the services of Captain Skewis and Mr. Bawden, both of Tavistock, the executive have secured for the future local management of the mine two gentlemen very admirably suited to secure successful management.

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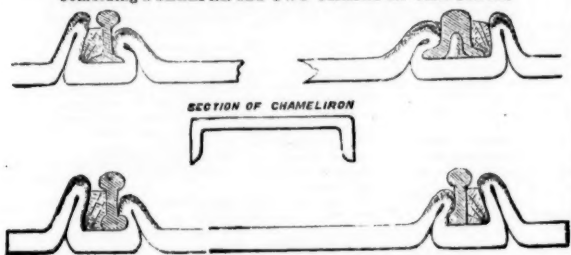
A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON MINE ENGINEERING.

By G. C. GREENWELL, F.G.S., COLLIERY VIEWER,

MEMBER OF THE NORTH OF ENGLAND INSTITUTE OF MINING ENGINEERS, &c., &c., &c.
SECOND EDITION.

The work has been entirely re-written, and contains numerous new illustrations, in addition to the original ones. To be published in 16 monthly parts. Each part to contain 12 pages of letterpress, with four carefully lithographed illustrations printed in colours. Part I. on March 1, 1869. Each succeeding Part on the 1st of every month. Prospectus of the work may be had on application. PRICE OF EACH PART, TWO SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE.

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IRONSTONE, LEAD, AND COPPER MINES, TRAMWAYS, &c.
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Combining a SLEEPER and TWO CHAIRS IN ONE PIECE.



The SLEEPER can be made to suit any required section of rail, either double-headed, flat-bottomed, or bridge, and the channel section of iron, of which the sleeper is made, can be manufactured of various breadths, and of weights varying from 6 lbs. to 20 lbs. per yard.

Among the advantages of the WROUGHT-IRON SLEEPER are—
1.—The way can be laid more quickly, and with less manual labour.
2.—The channel section of the iron sleeper beds itself more firmly in the ballast, with the most rigid accuracy of gauge.
3.—The continued re-laying of rotten or broken wooden sleepers is no longer required.
4.—The iron sleeper is cheaper in the long run than the wooden, which is proved by the fact that on the Continent, where the cost of wood is considerably less than in England, the iron sleepers are universally used.
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Where the largest stock of steel, files, tools, &c., may be selected from.

ESTABLISHED MORE THAN HALF A CENTURY.
**THE TAVISTOCK FOUNDRY, IRONWORKS
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which have been carried on for more than half a century by
MESSRS. GILL AND CO.,
and obtained a
HIGH REPUTATION FOR
SHOVELS AND OTHER TOOLS
as well as for
ENGINEERING AND FOUNDRY WORK.
have been purchased by
MESSRS. NICHOLLS, MATHEWS, AND CO.,
BEDFORD IRONWORKS, TAVISTOCK.

For thirty years Messrs. NICHOLLS, MATHEWS, and Co., have been the proprietors of the latter works, but have now removed to the
TAVISTOCK FOUNDRY,
where, having the advantage of a never-failing stream of water of upwards of 200-horse power, they will have increased facilities for speedily and satisfactorily executing all orders entrusted to their care.
Manufacturers of STEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, on the newest principle; pump work, brass and iron; hammered iron shafts, of all sizes; miners' steel and iron tools.
N. M. and Co. have had a LARGE EXPERIENCE IN PREPARING MACHINERY FOR FOREIGN MINES, as well as selecting competent mechanics to erect the same.
N. M. and Co. have always a LARGE STOCK OF SECOND HAND MATERIALS.

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It is applicable to all practicable heights of fall, giving much greater power from the water than any other kind of water-wheel.
On low falls it has the great advantage of not being impeded by floods or backwater.
It is particularly well adapted for situations where the quantity of water is variable, and where all other wheels fail.
Its motion is extremely regular, and, when desired, a governor can be applied effectively.
This wheel is at work in a great many places, to which reference will be given.

JOHN AND EDWIN WRIGHT,
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PATENT FLAT AND ROUND WIRE ROPES
From the very best quality of charcoal iron and steel wire.
PATENT FLAT AND ROUND HEMP ROPES.
SHIPS' RIGGING, SIGNAL AND FENCING STRAND, LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, STEAM PLOUGH ROPES (made from Webster and Horsfall's patent steel wire), HEMP, FLAX, ENGINE YARN, COTTON WASTE, TARPULING, OIL SHEETS, BRATTICE CLOTHS, &c.
UNIVERSE WORKS, MILLWALL, POPLAR, LONDON.
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MANUFACTURERS OF
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PROSPECTUS OF
THE BRENTOR MINING COMPANY.
On the Cost-Book Principle, in 5000 shares.
Committee of Management to be chosen at First General Meeting of Shareholders.
BANKERS (pro tem.)—Messrs. GILL, SONS, AND CO., Tavistock.
PURSER (pro tem.)—Mr. THOMAS J. BARNARD, 5, Abbey Mead, Tavistock.
OFFICE (PRO TEM.)—5, ABBEY MEAD, TAVISTOCK.

The Brentor Mine is situated at North Brentor, about four miles from Tavistock, and about one and a-half mile north-west of the Great Wheel Friendship Mines.

The sett, which is very extensive, is held on leases from Earl Fortescue and A. G. Vernon Harcourt, Esq., for terms of 21 years each, both dated the 31st of October, 1868, and on favourable conditions.

It is needless here to say anything of the prospects of the enterprise, as the annexed reports and the unanimous opinions of three eminent and well-known mining agents sufficiently attest its value.

The property has been worked privately for upwards of two years. Explorations were originally made for iron ore, which, near the surface, intermixed with gossan, was of an extraordinary rich and rare quality. Several hundred tons were disposed of at a high price, but owing to it suddenly becoming (at a shallow depth) impregnated with sulphur mounds, iron ore could no longer be effected; and the existence of black oxide of copper in the lode, and the opinion of eminent men, prove almost beyond doubt that deeper sinking will discover extensive deposits of copper ore.

Since having the mine inspected, and obtaining the annexed reports, explorations have been suspended, and the steam-engine (18-inch cylinder) has undergone thorough repair, and it is considered that it will, with the water-wheel, give sufficient power to prove the mine, so that more extensive machinery can be provided when required.

All outstanding accounts or claims upon the mine up to June 1, 1869, will be settled by the present proprietors; they only offer, in the first instance, to sell 1000 shares, at 20s. each, as, in their faith in the speedy success of the enterprise, they are willing to support 4000 themselves.

Shares can be purchased of the proprietors, Mr. JOHN HUTTON, Ludlow, Shropshire; Mr. WM. ALDRED, 28, Pall Mall, Manchester; or to Mr. T. J. BARNARD, 5, Abbey Mead, Tavistock.

Orders to inspect the mine, and any further information, can be obtained from the purser, Mr. THOMAS J. BARNARD.

REPORTS OF MINING AGENTS.

The Devon Great Consols Mines, Nov. 4, 1868.—In accordance with your request, I have inspected the Brentor Mining Company's Mine, situated at North Brentor, Devon, and I now beg to hand you my report thereon. The sett is very large, extending $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile from east to west on the course of the lodes. The machinery consists of a small water-wheel and a portable steam-engine, applied for pumping and hauling purposes. One lode only—having the same east and west bearing as most of the productive ones in the Tavistock district, and underlying moderately to the north—has been worked upon, and on this lode an engine-shaft is sunk diagonally from the surface to the depth of 16 fms. The lode in the shaft is large—4, 6, and 8 feet in width, and for the first 12 fathoms is composed of gossan and iron, the latter predominating. At the depth of 12 fathoms a level is driven east 9 fathoms, and west 14 fathoms, on a portion of the lode, which proves to be of the same general character as that in the shaft. From the 12 fathom level to the deepest point reached the lode has undergone a decided change for the better. It now contains a less quantity of iron, and is composed chiefly of capel, conglutinated quartz, prlan, and peach, the latter containing black oxide of copper; and altogether it presents a most promising appearance. I would, therefore, strongly recommend a further trial of the lode in depth, and in my opinion the trial will be attended with the opening up of a good and profitable mine. The water in the mine being already quick, and it being more than probable—as the workings deepen and the lode is opened up in the usual way by drives—that it will increase, you will find it well to be provided with machinery of sufficient power to keep the water under control. For this purpose an engine of not less than 50 in. cylinder will be required, and the present water power can be applied for hauling. The mine can then be prosecuted with speed and economy, and, as I have before said, in all probability with success. JAMES RICHARDS.

Devon Great Consols, Nov. 5, 1868.—I have pleasure in handing you my report of your mine at Brentor, by which you will observe I have a very high opinion of your property. JAMES RICHARDS.

Prince Arthur Consols (Limited), Tavistock, Nov. 4, 1868.—As requested, yesterday inspected this mine, situated at North Brentor, about 4 miles from the town of Tavistock, and about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-west of the Great Wheel Friendship Mines, which have been in continuous working between 70 and 80 years, and during that time have paid upwards of £300,000 in dividends. I find the lode on which you have commenced operations is running to the south of east, so far as proved, from 10° to 15° (which is considered a favourable bearing in this district), and underlying north about 2 feet in a fathom. On this lode you have an extent from east to west of about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile. An engine-shaft has been sunk on its course about 16 fathoms. To this depth the lode has varied from 4 to 8 feet in width, and until within the last 3 fathoms sinking it was found to contain large quantities of iron and gossan. At 12 fathoms from surface the lode has been opened on some 23 or 24 fathoms. Throughout this drive it was found of just the same character as seen in the shaft, but in sinking below it has undergone a very desirable change, the iron having to a great extent disappeared, and is now principally composed of capel, with large quantities of munda, quartz, and peach, which, from assays, is found to contain black oxide of copper, and, judging from its general improved appearance, I consider it to be a lode well deserving of a spirited trial. The machinery on the mine is a water-wheel, 40 ft. high and 2 ft. breast, and a portable steam engine, the latter being for the purpose of assisting the wheel in pumping and hauling when the surface water falls short; and seeing you have but a very limited supply throughout the summer, and having no doubt a great many hindrances will be experienced through the winter months, I think the best and most judicious course for you to adopt will be to erect a steam-engine at once; the water is at present quick, and a considerable increase may be expected as the shaft is deepened and levels opened out on the course of the lode, I therefore think you will do well to be provided with sufficient power to meet any such increase, and would recommend an engine of not less than 50-in. cylinder, which may at present be got at a very low price; and it is my opinion, with the water pumped from underground, you will then have sufficient for hauling purposes throughout the year. There is one great advantage you have for working this mine, which is a railway passing through the sett, with a sliding very near your present workings. Before concluding this report, I can but reiterate my expressed opinion that, if machinery be supplied for economically proving the mine, there is a good prospect of your meeting with success. WILLIAM GEORGE.

Brentor Mine, Nov. 11, 1868.—I beg to hand you the following as my report upon the above-named mine, the same being situated in the parish of Brentor, in the County of Devon, and about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the north of Wheel Friendship Mine, which for its productiveness requires but little comment, having paid upwards of £300,000 in dividends. The sett is extensive on the course of the lodes, from east to west being about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile, and from north to south upwards of $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. The machinery consists of a water-wheel 40 ft. in diameter and 2 feet breast, also a portable steam-engine of 18 in. cylinder, rods, boiler, work, drawing machines, &c. The stratum in which the lodes are embedded, is of a highly mineralised character, being light blue clay-slate, similar to that of the Wheel Friendship Mines. The lodes are also intersected with elvan courses, and it is a well-known fact that in such cases in the counties of Devon and Cornwall they are found to be highly productive. The lodes on which operations have been carried on has a north underlay of about 2 ft. in a fathom, the bearing being from 10° to 15° south of east, and north of west. This bearing corresponds with the richest lodes in the Tavistock district. The engine shaft has been sunk diagonally from surface to the depth of 4½ fathoms below the 12 fathom level, making a total of 16½ fathoms. The lode in the shaft from surface to bottom is large, varying in size from 4 to 8 feet wide. In the upper part of the shaft the lode contains a large quantity of gossan, iron, peach, and capel. The 12 fm. level east is extended on a portion of the lode 9 fathoms; in the present end the lode is full 6 feet wide, chiefly gossan. The 12 fm. level has also been extended west 14 fathoms on a portion of the lode, composed of gossan, quartz, prlan, iron, &c.; a promising lode, presenting indications of becoming highly productive for copper ore at a shallow depth. The shaft has been sunk below the 12 fm. level 4½ fathoms, and the lode in the last 3 fathoms sinking has undergone a most important change for the better, being full 7 feet wide, composed of fine capel, quartz, prlan, peach, munda, a little iron, and black oxide of copper intermixed. The sudden change which has taken place in the lode in the last 3 fms. presents every indication of proving highly productive at a shallow depth. Some of the richest copper mines in Devon and Cornwall have similar backs of iron and gossan as those upon which your lode opened, and almost invariably in these cases the copper ore is of a rich quality. I am of opinion this will be the case in the Brentor Mine, as the iron is of such a remarkably high percentage. I would, therefore, strongly recommend the sinking of the shaft, with a full set of men (not less than 9), during the winter season, whilst there is every probability of ample water to be made available for pumping, hauling, &c. For the future development of the property, I would recommend that not less than a 60-in. cylinder steam-engine be erected. The necessary work should be prepared during the season, whilst there is water for pumping; the present wheel can then be applied for hauling and other purposes. If the above-named works are carried out there is every probability of meeting with early success. I would add that the railway passes through the sett, and has a sliding close into the works, which renders the carriage of all kinds of materials and ores very cheap. JOHN GOLDSWORTHY.

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MINING PROPERTIES INSPECTED AND REPORTED ON.

Original Correspondence.

COLLIERY INSPECTION—MINE INSPECTORS.

SIR.—In reference to the Suggestions of Mr. Reuben Plant, as published in the Journal of June 5, I would ask that gentleman to inform us how he meets the objections which have been raised by some of the mining world as to the responsibility of bad management? On this point many with whom I have conversed, when alluding to Mr. Plant's letter, have expressed themselves anxious to learn.

VIEWER.

PREVENTION OF COLLIERY EXPLOSIONS.

SIR.—Knowing your readiness at all times to promote the welfare of society, and the interests of the mining proprietors in particular, I am induced to hope that you will insert this in your next Journal. The late terrible explosion at Ferndale Colliery must be my hope that the means now suggested will be the remedy to prevent any further accidents from explosions in coal pits. I feel certain, if adopted, no accident could arise from such cause.

What I recommend is to send down the pit into all the workings a jet of steam before the men are allowed to begin their work, and again another jet of steam about the middle of the day; this would neutralise all other gases, and produce a pure atmosphere, and safety. A further jet when the men leave work would produce additional safety. The expense would be trifling compared to what is at present incurred, and the remedy certain. The steam may be conveyed by pipes from boilers at the pit-heads, or from a boiler in the pit at its entrance. I trust the same may be speedily in use.

Crammer-road, North Brixton, June 17.

JOHN ROBERTS.

FIRE-DAMP EXPLOSIONS.

SIR.—The late awful calamity at Ferndale Colliery must be my excuse for troubling you, for I think that it is the duty of every man who may be able to do anything for the mitigation of such evils for the future to speak out. I am a man of age and vast experience in relation to iron and coal mines, having been practically concerned in their workings for upwards of 50 years (let others think rightly or wrongly). My case is this—that I have an invention which will effectually prevent explosions from fire-damp for the future. On a small scale I have tested my invention with perfect success; but, through want of means and further opportunity, I have not as yet been able to test it on a scale which would establish its utility to the world at large; however, I have been, and am still, trying my best to do so. If I am right—and of this I entertain no possible doubt—surely few matters can be worthy of more attention on the part of both the Government, as the paternal head of the English people, and the great colliery owners, who are so directly interested in the matter. I have applied to both to consider my invention, and with the following result. As to the Government, I have written to Mr. Secretary Bruce offering, upon the simple pledge of official secrecy (as I am as yet unprotected by patent) to disclose unreservedly the whole matter, without prior conditions as to reward. My communications are acknowledged simply, but my offer declined.

Supposing even that it is possible I may be deceived in my invention (for as the inventor I may be considered too sanguine), surely in such a matter as life and death should not a Liberal Government take some little care to ascertain the fact? Next, I have applied to certain large mine owners, and with this latest result,—that, although as yet not a soul has had even the remotest hint of the principles of my invention (so that no judgment upon the merits can possibly have been formed), yet I have just applied to Lord Dudley to allow me to take in hand an old disused pair of pits, which have been pronounced too dangerous and fiery for use, and at my own expense to test practically my invention, as I am confident that I can so remove the cause of danger that an open candle might be used with impunity throughout the pits; but this offer has been simply declined by Mr. Smith, Lord Dudley's agent. Surely, again, it might be thought that at so small a risk and expense, and that all to myself, I might have been allowed to test the practicability of an invention so deeply interesting to those who refuse me. The world at large—and this is almost a synonyme for the body of persons who have read "Little Dorrit"—will be at no great loss to understand what dictated the action of the Home Office in this matter; but the public, I think, will, notwithstanding, wonder a little at the result; but it is harder for those who may be termed outsiders to such matters to believe that there do actually exist interests powerful, though private, antagonistic to the perfection of such an invention as mine. I do not mean to say that mining engineers would be actually sorry to learn that no more explosions were likely to occur, but the achievement of such a result must not be over the bodies of their evident inability to deal with the matter themselves. It is a question of self-preservation on a rather surprising scale.

JOSEPH GEORGE.

135, Long Acre, June 16.

DEDUCTIONS FROM WAGES.

SIR.—The colliers of the Llynvi Coal and Iron Company, Maesteg, Glamorganshire, are desirous of replies, through the medium of your valuable Journal, to the following questions:—1. Can the company legally deduct money for the doctor's fund from the men, the said men being allowed to have their choice of a doctor?—2. If it is not legal, what term of notice is required by law to give the company that their men will not allow the money to be kept?

A. T.

Bridgend-road, Maesteg, Glamorgan.

ROUND RAILS FOR RAILWAYS.

SIR.—In this morning's paper I read the following passage:—"Whilst a new engine was on trial on the Brecon and Merthyr Railway it ran off the line. Mr. Kendall, locomotive superintendent of the Rhymney Railway, and the driver of the engine were killed. A third man was so seriously injured that he is not expected to live."

You will, and many of your readers may, remember a controversy which was for some time carried on in the Mining Journal respecting the merits of round rails in preventing carriages and engines from running off the line, in consequence of the more complete mechanical adaptation of the one to the other. I leave it to practical engineers to reason out the cause of this safety, to which in the formation of wheels and rails they have hitherto but imperfectly approached. But so convinced am I of the truth of the principle, that I feel no doubt that had it been long ago adopted not only would the accident now recorded but many others, equally fatal to life and destructive of property, have been avoided.

G. M. T.

Weybridge, June 12.

BRENTOR MINE—PROMISING PROSPECTS.

SIR.—I am a little chagrined at not having received one single letter or comment respecting the above-named mine, the prospectus of which is appearing in your columns; and I cannot help expressing surprise that every one of the numerous London mining brokers I have written to should courteously decline to render me any assistance—this is, indeed, a sad state of affairs. I would mention that Messrs. Hutton, Aldred, and myself have alone expended 3000l. in this neighbourhood, in honest, earnest endeavours to develop new mining resources. We are prepared to lose the amount without a murmur, if it cannot be avoided; but with such glowing reports, and our openly expressed willingness to continue to pay the lion's share towards the further development of the mine, I think it hard that the mining world will not countenance our endeavours, and render us a little assistance. It is true that the copper standard is very low; but let us get to the sequel—Whence the cause? Nothing but the market being fairly glutted with foreign ores. I need not comment upon the policy or otherwise of this. We will suppose everyone to know his own business best; but, even with the enormous supplies, can any of your readers point out a single foreign mine that is paying anything in the shape of an extravagant dividend upon the capital expended—such as ought to be expected, and which we receive, from our ordinary rich mines? We, of course, can submit to the gut until our foreign friends have wasted their strength; but there is another far more effectual remedy. Competition—and where does this more generally exist than in England? As a simple illustration, fancy an old-established firm in any business showing the white feather, and putting up its shutters, on account of new opponents springing up. Such a thought, let alone an act, has never yet entered the mind of general trade, and yet it seems to me that English mining is on the verge of abandoning any fresh pursuits. Certain it is that assistance is denied one of the most promising, honest undertakings ever brought before the public. Of course, it is simply madness to suppose that there is no earthly chance of reaping; but can anyone reasonably suppose that we have exhausted our mineral resources? Nay, English mining is only in its embryo. It was purely a slice of luck that the Devon Great Consols was ever worked to advantage, for had the shaft been sunk in another spot, where the ore did not crop up within

70 or 80 fms. of the surface, the chances are it would have been abandoned at 40 or 50 fms., and condemned by the shareholders and public as another bubble, although practical talent might have urgently advised the sinking of the shaft deeper. This alone shows that it is only capital required, which really means unity and unflinching efforts of each and every one interested in any way in the mining world, to encourage and support the honest endeavours of any company occupied in opening up new mines. Accomplish this, discover a few Devon Great Consols, and a dozen ordinary runs of paying mines, and we shall be able to compete with a low standard far better than our foreign friends, who will eventually carry the bulk of their ore elsewhere, and leave us the greater part of the field to ourselves. I know this is easier said than done; but make the attempt, and commence with lending me a helping hand, one who surely deserves assistance for having introduced new capital and blood into new mining ground. When asking assistance, I do not sit calmly down, and not try to help myself; for when writing to numerous brokers, the same post conveyed appeals to friends, and I have sold a good number of shares, some to parties who never before held one in a mine.

Kindly permit me to say a word or two upon the mine. The lode, which near the surface was composed of gossan and iron, the latter predominating, and yielding such a high percentage, and of such rare quality that we sold it for 18s. per ton, suddenly changed to sulphur mundle; rocks of mundle and iron, in about equal proportions, can be seen upon the mine, weighing several hundredweights each. Every foot we have descended the iron has got less and less, and it is the general opinion that a few fathoms deeper the mundle will be clean enough to sell, and have 1 or 2 per cent. of copper to force its sale. Our engine shaft is within 100 yds. of the surface, and, as the transit is so remarkably easy, it can be seen that we could deliver large quantities of mundle in Wales at a very low price, and still gain a profit; as Capt. Richards observes in his report, the peachy part of the lode is charged with black oxide of copper. I know it is difficult to get capital for new mines, but simple enough if we all put our shoulders to the wheel, and this may be the stepping-stone to great results.

I am now about to ask a special favour. Will ten mining agents kindly come forward, and pay the property a visit, and give me reports, which shall appear in the Mining Journal? I cannot afford more, but am willing to pay 10 guineas out of my own private purse—so that they will not be out of pocket by expenses. This will show that I court every enquiry as to the prospects of the mine, and surely if they give good reports it will have some effect upon the mining world. If ten gentlemen, in the interests of mining, will consent to oblige me as I propose, I will make arrangements to meet them any day, and have steam up and the water out, which can be done at any time with 24 hours' notice.

8, Abbey Mead, Tavistock, June 16.

THOS. J. BARNARD.

MINING IN THE TAVISTOCK DISTRICT.

SIR.—Some few months since I sent you a short note under this heading, and am now pleased to say the prospects of several of our young mines are most encouraging. Some short time since, I hear, a few enterprising individuals took a lease of the OLD WHEEL ARTHUR sett, it was thought by some with the object of working the large waste heaps of slime which have for the past half-century or more been lying on this property, and I understand that although they have erected a large water-wheel and stamps, with appliances for dressing and burning, within the last four months, they have not required a call, having sold sufficient tin to meet the costs. Some week or ten days since a copper lode was opened on at surface, to the north of any yet worked on in this sett, and is of such promise that many of the mine agents and miners in the district have expressed a very high opinion of it; since cutting this lode a footway has been placed in the engine-shaft, on Watson's lode, and the discovery of a vast quantity of tin ground of first-class quality has been the result. I am to-day informed that some of the ground in the bottom of the 29, east of shaft, is worth 55l. per fathom for tin, and that the next side will leave to the fortunate proprietors a very handsome profit. It has long been thought here that a mine said to have paid about 50,000l. profits above the adit, should have had further trial, and especially so on the side lodes, of which in this sett there are six or seven; in most cases where a lode has made rich the side lodes have also proved very productive. It is supposed the north lode, recently cut, is the one which in the Prince of Wales Mine has proved so productive.

PRINCE OF WALES.—Although some of the would-be knowing ones condemned this sett, it is strongly believed it will continue a lasting dividend mine, and is, no doubt, a good investment.

KELLY BRAY AND HOLMBUSH MINES.—If I may extend the district a mile or two, a few remarks on the indomitable pluck and energy of the promoter and principal proprietor of these mines may probably give some drooping adventurer fresh impulse. Mr. Dainty struggled almost against "wind and tide," if I may use the expression, and is, doubtless, being now richly rewarded for his exertions and anxiety.

WHEEL RUSSELL.—This mine, after long years of poverty and vast outlay, is about to repay the adventurers. The good lode cut in the adit, in the South Bedford sett, has continued into this, and the adventurers will, it is believed, speedily reap some considerable benefit from it. From Wheel Russell the DEVON AND CORNWALL UNITED comes next on my way. Here the new company are likely to reap the fruits of the labours of the late company. They have the good wishes of all in the neighbourhood that success may attend them, and have every reason to expect it.

There are several other promising young mines in this district which, with your leave, I may probably refer to in some future publication of your valuable Journal.—June 17.

MINING IN THE ST. IVES DISTRICT.

SIR.—The gloom which had so long shrouded tin mines having a few months since been dispersed from other districts, by the sunshine of better prices, is now departing from the St. Ives group. The celebrated St. Ives Consols and Providence Mines are both paying well, and will, no doubt, continue to do so for many years; whilst Wheel Margaret, and Rosewell Hill and Ransom United (the latter adjoining St. Ives), are making good profits, and will, I trust, soon re-enter the Dividend List. There are, I believe, other excellent and promising mines in the same locality, which, probably at no very distant period, will deserve more prominent notice.—City, June 17.

THOMAS WATSON.

HOLMBUSH AND KELLY BRAY MINES.

SIR.—I have read with interest a letter which appeared in last week's Journal, signed "Miner"; and being fully acquainted with the characteristics of the locality in which these mines are, I can endorse his view of their present position and future prospects. He does not, however, refer to a most important fact—the cutting of a fine lode in the upper Holmbush part of the sett, which, in my opinion, augments the value of the property to a much greater extent than even the resident agents, who have looked forward to it with such anxiety, imagine. It seldom happens that rich lodes, containing such a variety of mineral, can be found in the same sett. Should the copper lode on the west of the cross-course be cut as rich as on the eastern side, and which there is no reason to doubt, the present price of shares will certainly be doubled, although at this moment they appear a splendid investment, with the reserves of copper ore in Kelly Bray, and the rapid forking of Holmbush, which will open up such masses of mundle and ore.

ONE AND ALL.

MINING IN CARDIGANSHIRE.

SIR.—Much has been written on this subject of late, and much more will be I have no doubt; for mining in this county and Montgomery has made an unparalleled advance within the last few years—a step, indeed, long predicted by some old and experienced agents connected with both counties, more particularly Cardiganshire. During my 25 years residence in the latter county every present dividend mine north of the Rhedol has been abandoned, being considered by some as worthless, by others as too poor for further working; and it may not be uninteresting to the readers of the Journal for me to name these mines. Goginan gave about 30,000l. profits, but a later period saw it idle, so far as the mine was concerned; a short time ago the same company again cleared it out, and is likely to do as well as ever. The Bwlch Consols, once a good mine, though it never paid much in dividends, if any, was at last abandoned, but is resumed, and for the last few years selling 60 tons per month, and paying regular dividends. East Darren, now the best mine in the district, and has held that position for some years, formerly worked as Cwmymlog; South Darren, formerly Cwm Sebon; Cwm Efrin and Bronffordy are our Aberystwyth dividend ones, but there are others which must shortly enter the fortunate list; so it is manifest that mining requires skill, money, and perseverance.

Now, my object is to write about one old mine. I say old, simply because it once sold—say, 15 years ago and since—50 tons of lead ore per month. I am of opinion that if resumed in the manner essential to mining, and prosecuted in the way a young agent of experience and talent has described to me, and which agrees with my own ideas, it would soon be numbered in the same category. My remarks bear reference to Esgair Lli, a mine only 30 fms. deep—a sett that comprised at least half-a-dozen lodes, the whole highly mineralised. I this day saw under the turf as fine a back as Cardiganshire ever produced in the New Esgair Lli—a lode 3 ft. wide, strongly mixed with lead ore, with tumblers as big as my two fists, and this within a stones-throw of Esgair Lli workings, which lode runs from east to west through the sett at least a mile, with mines to the east and west from Goginan to Llanddow. I will merely add that if anyone should really wish for a legitimate mining property, they should write for further information to Capt. Richard Harvey, Aberystwyth, who has a thorough knowledge of mining, and a long training colleague with his grandfather, Capt. Trevelhan, for a series of years—therefore, a reliable man.

A WELL-WISHER.

(ADVERTISEMENT.)

VAN CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

SIR.—Your correspondent's, "Fair Play," answer to my letter does not furnish a satisfactory reply to my questions, and, moreover, is clearly very doubtful in the statements made with regard to the former workings of the mine. He says that "the mine yielded 50,000l. worth of lead from the Van Lode, and paid dividends, but was abandoned for want of capital." The mine, I believe, never was worked upon the Van lode, or it would never have been suspended for want of capital; for if the mine could pay dividends, surely it must have been in a position to pay costs. The true state of things appears to be this: The present company are about to work the Van lode, which until now was never thought about in Bryntal. It would be interesting to know the quantity of ore raised and labour cost during the last four or five years prior to its abandonment in 1865. If the mine is as it is stated to be, "Fair Play" need not be afraid of any enquiries that are made.

London, June 18.

FRUSTRA LABORAMUS.

FRONTINO AND BOLIVIA GOLD MINING COMPANY.

SIR.—The shareholders in this enterprise are greatly indebted to the executive for the manner in which they have successfully surmounted the many serious difficulties which at one time appeared to menace the existence of the undertaking; but the more especially are our thanks due to them for the profitable and encouraging position into which they have brought our affairs. I cannot but think, however, that our directors are now erring on the side of caution, seeing

that they have not sufficiently brought out the most material fact—the importance of which it is impossible to over-rate—that in addition to the gradually increasing number of stamping mills, the gold contents of the ore has also continuously improved since mining operations, in the ordinary acceptance of the term, have been carried on. The St. John del Rey Mine, at Morro Velho, where the expenses are uncontrollably large, consequent upon great depth, &c., have given profits of nearly 100,000l. per annum, from ore yielding less than ½ oz. of gold per ton; and as at Bolivia Mines, which comprise an enormous area, the gold contents of the ore are equal to nearly ½ oz. of gold per ton, and at Frontino about 1 oz., it is but fair to assume that if our mine should not prove as profitable as St. John del Rey, they will at least become highly remunerative.

My object, however, in troubling you with this communication is to remind our directors that to be reticent with regard to important facts, simply because they might be regarded as so many inflated statements, is as blameworthy, and at the same time as unjust to the shareholders, as the adoption of the opposite course.—June 17.

AN ORIGINAL SHAREHOLDER.

[For remainder of Original Correspondence, see this day's Supplement.]

Meetings of Public Companies.

GREAT WHEEL VOR UNITED MINING COMPANY.

The quarterly meeting will be held on Wednesday. The profit and loss account for three months ending March shows—

Black tin sold, Feb. 18	£3459 19 8
ditto March 16	3710 4 9
ditto April 15	3789 2 6
Sundries, rent of mill, &c.	21 6 0
Mine cost, Jan., Feb., and March	£5035 6 4
Merchants' bills (less discount)	2240 12 5
Dues	599 6 10
Sundries	223 15 5
	8,000 1 0

Balance (profit).....£ 2,890 11 10

The audited cash account to April 30 showed a credit balance of 3913l. 0s. 3d., including cash at bankers, petty cash, and bills receivable. It is added that this statement refers only to the audited accounts to the dates given, and that a supplemental statement will be exhibited at the general meeting, showing the financial position of the company's affairs up to that day.

The ground sunk and driven during the three months was 48 fms. 3 ft. 11 in.

WHEEL TRELAUWY MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, Bishops-gate-street, on Thursday.—Mr. NICHOLSON in the chair.

Mr. LAVINGTON (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were confirmed.

The accounts for the three months, ending with costs for April, showed a balance of loss of 598l. 9s. 1d. The debit balance amounted to 335l. 14s. 11d. The report of the agents was read, as follows:—

June 14.—In handing you our quarterly report for the meeting to be held on the 17th inst., we beg to say that since our last general meeting Trelawny's engine-shaft has reached the 230, and 2½ fms. have been driven towards the lode. We are now engaged in cutting flat, which will be completed by the close of the present week, after which the cross-cut will be resumed and the kibble brought down to draw the stuff therefrom. We calculate to have 5½ fms. further to drive to reach the lode; the class of ground is such that we have a right to expect to meet with a productive lode. In the 220, north of shaft, we are cutting into the lode, in order to prove it, which is hard and troublesome, and as well as to drain a winze in bottom of the lode, which is now suspended, by means of the water being too powerful to be kept by manual labour. In the 210 north we have met with a slide, and home against the same the lode is worth 7l. per fathom. We are now in search of the lode on the other side, and no doubt when found it will be equally productive. In the 210 north we are going by the side of the lode for dispatch, and within a fair distance of the end we are taking down the lode by tributaries, which is worth 6l. per fm.; and, judging by the appearance of the capel of the lode in the end, we are looking forward for a speedy improvement, seeing what we have driven over in the level above. Smith's engine-shaft is down about 3 fms. below the 210; we are now fixing a drawing-lift, which will be completed about our next setting-day, when the sinking of the shaft will be resumed, and will not be impeded until we reach the next level. The 210 north is within 5 fms. of Chippendale's shaft; this shaft is down to this level, and the drive is directed to the end; when holed we shall open out a long piece of lode, which we hope will be found productive; when last taken down it was worth 7l. per fathom. In the 210 south we shall quickly hole to the winze sunk below the 195; we shall have then 8 fathoms to drive to reach the slide, and beyond this in the level above, the lode has been won from 5l. to 30l. per fathom, and we see no reason to doubt why the lode should not be found equally productive in this level. We have commenced to sink two winzes in bottom of the 196, between this point and the 210, coming north from Trelawny's; the lode in each of the winzes is worth 25l. per fm. You will perceive by the foregoing remarks we are opening up ground rapidly—that in the 230, at Trelawny's, we have but a short distance to reach the lode, and that Smith's engine-shaft will be down to the 230 during the summer months, and that we have only 5 fms. to drive at bottom of Chippendale's shaft to hole to the 210 coming north from Smith's, which will soon be accomplished, and then the drive will be directed to get under the long run of ore ground north of Chippendale's, as shown on the plan. We do not hesitate to say that the mine never stood in better working order than at the present time, and the chances before us, in our opinion, seem to be exceedingly good. We have about 340 hands employed on the mine, out of which 110 are working on tribute, the tribute varying from 5l. to 17l. per ton. We sold during the quarter about 230 tons of silver-lead ore, realising about 4320l., and we hope to get at our next sampling about 70 tons.—WM. JOHNS, T. GREENFELL, JOHN PRYOR.

The CHAIRMAN moved that the report be received, and entered on the minutes, and that the accounts be passed and allowed. He thought there could not be a divided opinion that the general prospects of the mine were of an encouraging character. There were several points to come off, the attainment of which, it was hoped, would result in the monthly returns, which had been considerably increased, while the costs of the current quarter, as compared with the statement now submitted, would show some diminution; and under these circumstances the committee had decided not to make a call upon the present occasion.—The SECRETARY drew attention to the fact that they were now getting under the ore ground gone down in the 196 fathom level, north of Chippendale's, and the long piece of ore ground between Trelawny's and Smith's shafts, and stated that there were reasons to hope that at the next meeting the report would be increased. In the ground between Trelawny's and Smith's shafts there were two winzes going down, in each of which the lode was worth 25l. per fm.; one of these winzes was in advance of the present 40 fathom level end.

Mr. MILFORD asked if the increased loss upon the three months' operations had not arisen from a large quantity of water having to be pumped out of the mine?—The SECRETARY replied in the affirmative, and read a letter from the agent to that effect. He estimated that the costs during the current quarter would be about 1500l. per month, as against 1500l. during the last three months.

Mr. MCCATTA thought at the date of the next meeting their position and prospects would be much more encouraging than at the present time.

Mr. FITZGERALD considered the prospects of the mine were encouraging, while, considering the circumstances they had had to contend against, the financial position was not at all unsatisfactory.

The report was received and ordered to be entered on the minutes, and the accounts were passed and allowed. The committee of management were re-elected. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

TACUARI GOLD MINING COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, on Wednesday, for the purpose of confirming the special resolution passed at the extraordinary general meeting of the company, held on May 25, for cancelling, altering, and varying some of the regulations contained in the Articles of Association.

Mr. HENRY HAYMEN in the chair.

Mr. FREDERICK R. BLUETT (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting. The resolutions passed at the last meeting were taken as read. The CHAIRMAN said his simple duty was to move that those resolutions be confirmed.—Mr. R. D. MANGLES seconded the proposition, when the motion was put and carried unanimously.

The notice convening the general meeting was then read. The report of the directors (which has already appeared in the Journal) was taken as read.

The CHAIRMAN said he did not know that he had very much to add with reference to the position of the company's affairs to that stated in the report. The first paragraph of importance in the report was that which drew the shareholders' attention to the fact that Dr. Birt had proceeded to Brazil to take possession of the property. Looking at the Deed of Settlement, and bearing in mind that Dr. Birt had been accepted by the previous board of directors, who had agreed to pay him a certain amount of remuneration, the present board took upon themselves, in accordance with the resolution passed by the previous directors, to pay that gentleman the agreed amount. It was a perfectly legal transaction, the only difficulty that presented itself being that, perhaps, in strict law Dr. Birt should have resigned his seat at the board, because it was not competent for a director to make a contract with himself. It was, however, an honourable, straightforward arrangement, and the board felt that the simple technically could not be for one moment raised by the company, although the directors regarded it as their duty to lay the fact before the shareholders, so that no point could in future arise with reference to such a transaction. Allusion was made in the report to the fact that Capt. Thomas Treloar had accepted the post of consulting engineer—those gentlemen who were in any way connected with the other Brazilian mining companies, over which he (the Chairman) had the honour to preside, were aware that a very considerable portion of the success achieved was due to the management of Capt. Treloar, and, therefore, it was a matter of vital importance that the services of Capt. Treloar should be secured as the consulting engineer, and that he should have the entire management of the company. (Hear, hear.) The circular which he (the Chairman) had the honour to address to the shareholders informed them that the board had given Capt. Treloar instructions to deal with the officers of the company as he deemed best for its future welfare, but if desirable to continue the superintendent, who had only been appointed a few weeks previously. When Captain Treloar received the instructions from the power of attorney, he wrote to the board, stating that he felt some delicacy with regard to Mr. Richards, and thought that, as he had only recently arrived with his family in Brazil, perhaps the directors would like to give him a trial. Capt. Treloar, however, did not feel himself justified in accepting the post of consulting engineer if Mr. Richards continued the manager—what Capt. Treloar's motives were he (the Chairman) could not go into. The

directors felt it necessary to secure the services of Capt. Treloar, and, therefore, with some feelings of reluctance the board had been compelled to adopt the only alternative, and that was to terminate Mr. Richards' agreement. Capt. Treloar had already informed the directors that some other person had been sent to take charge of the property; but he (the Chairman) wished to distinctly state that he knew nothing whatever against Mr. Richards—on the contrary, for the few weeks he had had the management the directors had certainly no reason to be dissatisfied. (Hear, hear.) But Capt. Treloar had his own views about working properties, and it would never do to have his work in any way thrown back, or his ideas thwarted. Those were the reasons why Mr. Richards' agreement had been terminated. The next paragraph in the report referred to the fact that under Capt. Treloar's management the works will be energetically prosecuted, and that the shareholders will be kept regularly informed by means of the monthly slips of the progress from time to time made. He thought it right to draw attention to the very interesting report of Capt. Pengilly, who had just arrived in this country from Brazil; and although he (the Chairman) was not going to endorse or otherwise to make any statement with reference to what was said in that document, yet he might add that Captain Pengilly had been for such a long time resident upon the property, and from the conversation which he (the Chairman) had had with Capt. Pengilly with reference to the mine—without wishing in any way to buoy up any extravagant views—he could not help thinking that Capt. Treloar's report would be found to endorse to a very considerable extent, if not entirely, that which Capt. Pengilly had so kindly furnished to the directors, and which had been forwarded to the shareholders. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. R. DONNELLY MANGLES seconded the proposition. Mr. J. D. FLETCHER said, as one of the late directors, he might be permitted to say a word or two as to the appointment of Mr. Richards. On behalf of the late board, he begged to thank the Chairman for the very kind manner in which he had spoken of Mr. Richards, who was appointed to the management upon the highest possible testimonials as to his general capabilities as a mining engineer. The directors had several personal interviews with him, and had every reason to be satisfied with him; and whether Capt. Treloar was or was not a better mining engineer, he could quite understand that the directors could have adopted no other course than that which they had adopted.

Mr. H. L. PHILLIPS said it must be very satisfactory to the shareholders to hear that such favourable opinions had been expressed by practical authorities as to the value of the company's property. He (Mr. Phillips) thought he had heard their worthy Chairman, while presiding over other meetings, state that Capt. Treloar had laid it down as a mining principle that where a Jacotina formation had been proved auriferous it had never failed upon development to yield very successful results. If his (Mr. Phillips) information be correct, the Taquaril Mine, when last worked, yielded considerable quantities of gold, and the property being a Jacotina formation, he should like to know if the shareholders were warranted in believing that their mine was of that valuable character indicated by Capt. Treloar?

The Chairman said he could endorse all that had fallen from Mr. Fletcher. He (the Chairman) had nothing whatever to say against Mr. Richards in any way; but, as Mr. Fletcher had said, there were difficulties in the way; Capt. Treloar was a man of a peculiar nature, and he naturally wished to have people who had worked with him. As to Mr. Phillips' enquiry with reference to Capt. Treloar's opinion of the property, it was perfectly true that he had stated wherever gold had been found in the Jacotina formation great results had been obtained, and there was no doubt that the Jacotina of Taquaril was auriferous, for he had seen the specimens of gold which were taken out during the time the property had belonged to the Taquaril Company, that he (the Chairman) had mentioned apart from the question raised by Mr. Phillips as to large quantities of gold having been produced while the mine was being worked by the previous company. He (the Chairman) thought that in all probability by the next or the following mail the report of Capt. Treloar would be received.

The motion adopting the report and balance-sheet was put and carried unanimously. The retiring directors were re-elected. Mr. FLETCHER said, as one of the late directors, he begged to propose that "The best thanks of the shareholders be and are hereby tendered to the Chairman and directors of the company, for their management of the affairs of the company, and to the Chairman especially, for his conduct in the chair this day." He assured his brother-shareholders that the present board deserved their entire confidence and thanks.

Mr. H. L. PHILLIPS seconded the proposition, and expressed a hope that the Chairman and his colleagues would be as successful in the administration of the affairs of this company as in other Brazilian undertakings. (Hear, hear.)

The motion was put, and carried unanimously. The Chairman acknowledged the vote. He trusted the future would justify the confidence the shareholders reposed in the board and himself. He could only say that if he had not believed the property contained the elements of success he should never have joined the company, and he should have hesitated before inducing his colleagues to act as his coadjutors. (Hear, hear.) He thanked Mr. Fletcher for the very kind manner in which he had complimented the present directors, and himself (the Chairman). He would take the opportunity, as a shareholder, of thanking that gentleman for the way in which he met every point, utterly irrespective of any question of self, when the negotiations were going on for the transfer of the management of the company to himself (the Chairman) and his colleagues, and he trusted when a vacancy should occur at the board that they should have the pleasure of being able to secure that gentleman's services, inasmuch as such services could not fail to be a valuable acquisition to any board of directors.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

[The Meetings of other companies are published in this day's Supplement.]

MINING ENTERPRISE IN NEVADA.

The mineral wealth of the State of Nevada, U.S., is every day receiving additional attention, and there is little doubt that within a comparatively short time a large amount of English capital will be embarked in mining enterprise in that locality. The BATTLE MOUNTAIN MINING COMPANY, with a capital of 50,000*l.*, in shares of 5*l.* each, has been formed for the purpose of purchasing the copper mines of the same name, situated in Humboldt county, Nevada, U.S., the completion of the Central Pacific Railway (which runs within ten miles of the mine) affording facilities for the shipment of the ore which were not previously possessed. The board of direction is composed of men of business, of good means and standing on the Liverpool Exchange, which will be accepted as quite guarantee enough that the business of the company will be well conducted. Their intention is to work the company as they would do their own business—with prudence and economy; hence it is seen that in the prospectus they have left no large margin of surplus capital, but have just called for sufficient amount for reasonable working capital over and above the purchase-money of the property. Again, they have decided not to take any remuneration for their services until the mine is paying. Taking this along with the fact that their qualification is 500*l.* each, it is thought that shareholders ought to be much better satisfied to have such men as their directors than many of those with high-sounding names, who have for the last few years appeared as directors of companies which have, in all likelihood, come to grief through their want of business capacity, negligence, or, perhaps, worse.

With regard to the mine, little more can be said than is stated in the prospectus. The ore speaks for itself to anyone who understands the subject. All the assays are excellent, and as for the quantities, it is considered to be beyond question that a very large amount can be obtained at once, as it commences from the very surface on the whole of the lodes. This is of great advantage, and gives a positive guarantee of large profits, as there can possibly be no outlay required many years for either sinking shafts or purchasing machinery. The only outlay required will be for labour and tools, and before the first 2000*l.* can be spent in that way a considerable quantity of ore will be on its way to England. It is said there has, perhaps, never been another mine possessing such advantages offered here before, as in most cases a large amount of capital has to be expended in machinery, or perhaps in sinking shafts, to entirely look for ore which has "every indication" of being there, but in many cases is never found. The mine has been inspected carefully by the engineer, Capt. Nancarrow, and as he bears "a high character in the mining world" the directors have little doubt, from his report and what he tells them, they have acquired a really splendid property.

The district in which the operations of the company are to be carried on is several times and favourably referred to in the Official Report of Mr. J. Ross Browne, who was appointed by the American Government to report on the Mineral Resources of the States and Territories west of the Rocky Mountains. Referring to the district, Mr. Browne states—

"Battle Mountain is a copper-bearing hill, situated about 70 miles north of Austin, and is in Humboldt county. In the year 1866 it was formed into a mining district bearing that name. It is an igneous formation, and through the eruptive rocks are veins of quartz, associated with red oxide of copper. The ore is brilliantly red and very beautiful. The district borders upon the valley of the Humboldt River, which will soon be traversed by the Great Pacific Railroad, when its ores will find a market. The district derives its name from the battle which was fought in the summer of 1857 between some Indians and a Government expedition, under the superintendence of John Kirk, engaged in the survey of a road bearing the name of the Fort Kearney Wagon-road, Pacific division. It is a low range of hills, of about 12 miles in length by five in breadth, fronting on the Reese River valley on the east, and terminating in the valley of the Humboldt on the north. At the southern end is Copper Canon, where the Troy and other copper veins are found; and at the northern end is Long Canon, Morning Star, and others lie. The Austin Company owns the Troy, Mayflower, Blue Bell, and other veins in the district, some of which are at Copper Canon, and others at Long Canon. The developments on the Troy consist of an excavation some 12 feet in width and about 15 feet in depth, showing the size and character of the vein. It is estimated that one-fourth of the vein is composed of red oxide of copper, having 40 per cent. of metal. Upon other claims some work has been done, the general aim being merely to hold possession of the property, awaiting the construction of the railroad."

The railroad to which Mr. Browne refers is now completed, and it

is estimated that the cost of carriage for the ore from the mine to the shipping port of Valjejo will not exceed 2*l.* per ton, and that making the most liberal allowance for contingencies, a net profit of 100 per cent. will be realised. The company's prospectus will be found in another column.

GOLD MINING IN SPAIN.

The satisfactory demonstration of the profitable nature of gold mining, which has been afforded by the success which has recently attended the operations of the English companies working mines in Brazil, has caused attention to be directed to gold mining properties in other countries. Amongst the properties most recently put upon the market is the SIERRA JARENA GOLD MINE, which has been worked by a company of gentlemen under the title of "La Oriental;" and for several reasons, but chiefly for the reason that they know nothing about mining, and what little auriferous quartz they have treated, they have left behind in the tailings about 60 to 70 per cent. of the gold, they wish to sell the mine with all the plant and machinery at present thereon. The property has been carefully inspected and reported upon by Mr. John Calvert, C.E., and his report upon it is very favourable. He says—

"This ancient Roman gold mine is situated in the Sierra Jarena, in the district of Talavera de la Reina, in Spain. The mountain is composed of dark red sandstone, interstratified with conglomerates and layers of shale, which are occasionally studded with remains of Lingula. The auriferous veins or beds, nine in number, are entirely composed of quartz, impregnated with tale; these lie and run with the strata, and bedding into the mountain at an angle of about 50°, preserve a general parallel regularity one to the other. The mountain of the Jarena is very precipitous and steep, and in the upper portion the Romans, and afterwards the Moors, carried on extensive working, following the heavy and throw of the several veins with a perfect knowledge of drivings. The lowest adit seems to have been what is now called 'Galeria 2 de Mayo.' Above this level the veins may be considered to be of little value as they now stand, as the ancient miners have done many years of work upon them, and the excavations are large and extensive; but as the 'Galeria 2 de Mayo' is high up in the mountain, by far the greatest bulk of mineral remains yet to be taken out. At about two-thirds down the mountain an adit, called the St. Philip, has been recently driven, to intersect all the veins, at a depth far beneath the ancient works; this adit is in about 400 metres, and has cut the four first veins, and establishes beyond doubt the enormous value of this estate, and proves the constancy and permanency of the yield over a large area of ground. In the veins cut in St. Philip I broke off blocks of quartz rich in native visible gold; from the same veins in the 'Galeria 2 de Mayo' I broke off specimens of the same character, and of similar richness. I feel confident that the veins will hold down and even increase in richness below the level of St. Philip, and the tail-cose veins in this mountain may be considered to be saturated with the precious metal. By the opening of the St. Philip level, which is about 400 metres in, and is still progressing, about 170 metres of backs on the veins up to the level of the 'Galeria 2 de Mayo' becomes immediately available, and may be stored down with extraordinary economical advantages to the owners of this property."

According to the assays which Mr. Calvert has made of the specimens which he himself took from the mine, there appears to be an ample field for the realisation of large profits; three of the assays gave 32 ozs., 13 ozs., and 16 dwts. respectively to the ton of quartz; and as the principal object of the proprietors appears to be to secure the working of the mine rather than the absolute sale of the property, it may fairly be anticipated that the necessary co-operation of English capitalists will be obtained without difficulty.

OHIO CROWN LEAD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY.—This company's works are situated in East Baldwin, in the Isle of Man. The sett is extensive, being above a mile in length and half a mile in breadth, in which several promising veins are known to exist. This mine has been opened on a lode which traverses the clay-slate formation of the district, the bearing of which is nearly north and south, with a slight underlie to the east. This vein was first discovered about 18 months ago crossing the valley of East Baldwin, from which some very fine specimens of silver-lead ore were taken, and which indicated an improvement in depth. A company was then formed, having a nominal capital of 12,000*l.*, in 12,000 shares of 1*l.* each, but 6000 shares only were issued, the company deeming this sufficient to make it a paying concern. They have already sunk an engine-shaft 35 fathoms, and driven levels upwards of 60 fathoms. The pumping and crushing are done by a powerful 30-ft. water-wheel, and several tons of ore have already been dressed for market: 12s. per share only have been called up, and they have been selling recently at 1*l.* premium.

THE SAN PEDRO DEL MONTE SILVER MINING COMPANY, desirous of completing some most important works necessary for opening up the mines as speedily as possible, have agreed to issue the remaining 500 debentures of 20*l.* each, bearing an interest of 20 per cent. per annum. It is explained that these debentures (which form part of 750) are secured by mortgage, under trustees, on all the property of the company in Mexico, consisting of silver mines and large reduction works, upon which the company have expended upwards of 30,000*l.* The recent large returns of rich silver ores from these mines warrant the anticipation that not more than one-half of the amount of the said debentures will be called up for at least twelve months, so that the conditions are that 2*l.* is to be paid on application, and three similar amounts at the expiration of each three months. Although the debentures are issued for a period of five years, the holders possess the right to exchange them at any time within that period for preference shares of the same amount, and bearing the same rate of interest, and to participate with the ordinary shares in all dividends exceeding that rate.

NEW CONISTON COPPER MINING COMPANY (Limited).—This company is now registered, with Memorandum and Articles of Association, and its offices are in Manchester. A good many shares are applied for, and it is expected the list will soon be closed. From the fact that many foreign copper mines are being wrought on a rapidly losing side, and there being so few copper mines in this country at work compared with what were some years ago, copper, it is fully expected, will become a scarce and consequently dear article. The present time, therefore, appears opportune for opening up new or well-selected copper mines which have already been so far developed, but which, on account of the long and great depression in mining, have either been abandoned or kept in abeyance. The New Coniston Mine having been opened up to a large extent, having all the necessary plant and machinery, and having returned many thousand pounds worth of rich ores, is in a position the most favourable for rapid development, and it is calculated it will be sending ores into the market when decidedly better prices will be ruling than at present. The ores of this mine are of the class known as yellow sulphurets, yielding from 10 to 20 per cent. of fine copper. The known and well-defined lodes are five in number, each lode being fully one mile in length, and one of which is 12 ft. wide. This last-named lode, in the opinion of the most competent judges, will of itself yield large and profitable returns of ore for many a year.

THE NEW PRINCE OF WALES SLATE COMPANY.—Photographic views of these quarries have been received at the company's offices in London, and afford a good idea of the magnitude of the property, and the extent of the workings. There are separate pictures of the different galleries, and the interesting operations of the quarrymen in getting out the slate, which will be seen as in actual progress. To those who have never seen a slate quarry these views will afford a picture as perfect as though the works were being carried out in their presence, and the thoroughly experienced in slate quarrying who have inspected this property pronounce the workings and arrangements as the most perfect they had ever seen. The managers of the largest quarries in Wales can be confidently referred to in corroboration of this statement. Some idea of the magnitude of the quarry and of the work may be obtained from the fact that the eight galleries already opened, each 18 yards in depth, extend for a can be made red-hot, and then plunged into cold water without occasioning fracture or injury. Slabs of the finest quality and largest sizes can be obtained at trifling cost, and to any extent, from every gallery in the quarry, and there are thousands of slabs ready to be sawn and planed. Those which have been already finished are equal to the best produced at the Bangor Quarries. One of the photographic views represents the machine-house, with water-wheel and erections. The house is 100 feet long by 40 feet, and contains three sawing and two planing machines, and two travelling cranes. One planing-machine is capable of finishing a slab 12 feet long by 5 feet wide. There is ample water supply at all times of the year. The profit on slabs is very large, and the demand far in excess of the supply. From 200*l.* to 300*l.* worth of slabs can be turned out every month with the present machinery, in addition to a similar quantity of slates. All the slates are dressed by machinery, with great rapidity. There are miles of iron rails, with wagons and plant of

every kind on the quarry, ample for any extent of working for many years. In every particular this quarry is believed to surpass all Welsh quarries of modern date, and it is well known that when once a slate quarry has become profitable there is no uncertainty about its durability, and scarcely any limit to the profit. Gentlemen interested in Welsh slate quarrying are requested to call at the company's offices, St. Clement's House, Lombard-street, where every information will be afforded them.

FOREIGN MINES.

LINARES.—June 9: West of San Tomas Engine-shaft: The 110, driving west of San Tomas shaft, having continued unproductive for a great length, is now suspended. The 85, west of Warner's shaft, opened some moderately productive ground last month, but the lode is poor at present. The 45, east of San Francisco shaft, is worth 2 tons of ore per fathom; this is opening very good tribute ground. The 31, east of San Francisco shaft, yields 1 ton per fathom; the lode appears to be rather unsettled in this level at present. A great length was driven through in the 25, east of the above shaft, in the past month; the lode was unproductive.—Shafts and Winzes: We have begun to sink San Francisco shaft below the 45, and shall push it down to a 55 as fast as possible. No. 165 winze, which is worth 1½ ton of ore per fm., is holed to the 75 fm. level. The lode in No. 166 winze, below the 31, is rather small, yielding 1 ton of ore per fm. No. 167 winze, below the 45, is going down in a fairly productive lode, worth 2 tons of ore per fathom. The stopes throughout the mine have undergone only the ordinary fluctuation, and continue to yield the usual quantity of mineral. All surface operations, as well as the machinery, are going on very regularly. We estimate the raisings for June at 275 tons.—Quilientos Mine: In the 45, west of Taylor's engine-shaft, the lode has failed greatly. The 45, east of Taylor's shaft, is worth ¾ ton per fathom; this has opened very good tribute ground in the past month, but the lode is not so good at present. The 32, west of Taylor's shaft, yields ¾ tons of ore per fathom. We expect to hole this end with the 32, east of Cox's shaft, and make a passage through from Taylor's to Cox's shaft, this month. The 32, east of Taylor's, is worth 1 ton of ore per fathom; the lode is of great width, and in the upper part of the shaft still spotted with lead. The lode in the 32, west of Cox's shaft, has again improved, and is now opening a splendid piece of ore ground.

PONTGIBAUD.—W. H. Rickard, June 1: Rourie Mine: Rickard's shaftmen have been occupied in sinking a winze below the 125 metre level south, to prove a piece of lode which looked promising when driven through, but became poor at the foot of the level, and in the winze quite disordered. We have set the 125 to drive north of shaft, on the western part of the lode, which is unproductive. The 80 metre level south yields stones of ore. The 60 metre level, south of Agues' shaft, yields 1 ton of ore per fathom. The 20 metre level, north of cross-cut, on Virginie's lode, yields a little saving work. The same level south yields ¼ ton of ore per fathom. The stollen south of the western cross-cut produces stones of arsenical pyrites in quartz. The stollen south of winze-shaft is unproductive; the lode is 6 feet wide, composed of red quartz. Our stopes throughout the mine have fallen off in value. The tribute pitches about maintain their yield.—La Grange: We are still repairing Nosky's engine-shaft, which we hope to complete this month. The 80 metre level north yields ½ ton of ore per fathom. The 60, in the same direction, yields a little saving work. We have set to rise in the back of the 20 north, to prove some ore ground driven through. The 100, east of the 20, is again in soft, disordered ground. The same level, on eastern vein, north of the cross-cut, shows spots of ore. La Brousse: The 100 metre level, south of shaft, on western part of lode, is poor. The same level, on main part of the lode, yields 1½ ton per fathom. The 100 north is unproductive. The 80 north yields ½ ton per fathom. The 80 south is poor. The winze sinking below the 80, on eastern part, yields 4 tons of ore per fathom. The 60 south yields a little saving work. The 40 north and south, and the 20 south, are poor. Our tribute pitches yield very well.—Pranal: The 70 metre level, in the 100, is hard, wet ground. The 50 metre level north has met with a cross-course, which has completely disordered it at this point. The 50, south of Cobadon's winze, yields a little saving work. The same level, north of cross-cut, yields 1½ ton per fathom. The 50, south of same point, is unproductive. The 30 north yields ½ ton of ore per fathom. The same level south yields stones of ore, but of no great value. The 8 north and south yields ¼ ton of ore per fathom each. The same level, north of cross-cut, is poor. Our tribute pitches in this mine continue to yield fairly. The samplings amounted to 287 tons.

FORTUNA.—June 9: Canada Inco's: The 110 fm. level, west of O'Shea's shaft, is worth 2 tons of ore per fathom; this has opened a piece of valuable ground in the past month. In the 100, west of Henry's shaft, the lode has much improved, and now yields 1½ ton of ore per fathom. We have resumed the driving of the 90, west of Judd's shaft, but the lode, which is worth ¾ ton of ore per fathom, is slightly disarranged at present. The lode in the 90, east of Addis's shaft, has greatly fallen off in value; it is still large, but of no value. The ground in the 80, south of Henry's shaft, is hard for driving. The 50, east of San Pedro shaft, yields 1 ton per fm. In the 80, west of Lowndes's shaft, the lode is large, and spotted with lead. The 80, east of Lowndes's shaft, is worth 1 ton per fathom; this is opening moderately productive ground. The lode being very good in the back of the end. The 70, west of Carrol's shaft, produces 1½ ton of ore per fathom; the lode has improved in this end, and now looks very kindly.—Shafts and Winzes: The men are getting on slowly in sinking O'Shea's engine-shaft below the 110 fm. level. Henry's shaft, below the 100, being off the lode, is very hard and difficult to sink. The men are driving east from Prueba's winze, below the 100, to meet the 110, west from O'Shea's shaft. April's winze, below the 90, yields ½ ton of ore per fathom; the lode is rather hard for sinking, and the lode, which yields ½ ton of ore per fathom, is small.—Los Salidos Mine: In the 100 fm. level, west of Morris's engine-shaft, the ground is hard for driving, and the lode unproductive. The 90, west of Buenos Amigos shaft, yields 2 tons of ore per fathom; this is holed to the end driven east from Murillo's winze, and is now being driven west of winze, on a fine lode. The 75, west of Buenos Amigos shaft, is also worth 2 tons per fm.; the lode is getting more open and productive than it was; the end is holed to San Carlos shaft. The 100, east of San Gabriel shaft, yields ¾ ton of ore per fathom. The point of the lode on the east side of cross-course has been met with; it is small. The lode in the 90, east of Cox's shaft, is not so productive as it was, now yielding 1½ ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the 75, east of San Pablo's shaft, is large, and of a very kindly appearance, producing 2 tons of ore per fathom.—Shafts and Winzes: In Buenos Amigos shaft, sinking below the 90, the men made fair progress in the past month, and in this month we hope to complete it to the 100 fm. level. San Carlos shaft, below the 65, is worth 2 tons of ore per fm.; this shaft is holed to the 75, lode strong and good in the latter part of sink. We are getting on rapidly in sinking San Pablo's engine-shaft, below the 75; the lode is strong, and very productive, yielding 2½ tons of ore per fathom. Murillo's winze, sinking below the 75 fm. level, is worth 2½ tons of ore per fm. An end was driven east from the bottom of this winze, until it holed to the level west from Buenos Amigos shaft. The lode in Colon's winze, below the 90, is small, yielding ½ ton of ore per fathom, and the ground is hard for sinking. In Sagrado's winze, below the 90, the lode is unproductive at present. The tribute department is looking much as usual. The stopes are producing a fair average quantity of mineral. The machinery and all other surface works are proceeding very regularly. We estimate the raisings for the month of June at 350 tons.

ALAMILLOS.—June 9: The 4th level, west of San Rafael shaft, yields ¾ ton of ore per fm.; the lode is not opening out so well as we expected. The ground in the 4th level, east of La Magdalena shaft, is hard for driving, and the lode, which produces ½ ton of ore per fm., is small. The cross-cut in the 5th level, east of La Magdalena shaft, has not yet intersected the lode. The lode in the 5th level, west of above shaft, is large, producing ½ ton of ore per fm. In the 5th level, east of Taylor's engine-shaft, the lode is unproductive, and the ground hard for driving. The lode in the 6th level, east of Taylor's shaft, and the 5th level, west of same shaft, is quite unproductive, and the ground is very wet and difficult to drive through. In the 6th level, west of above shaft, the ground is easier for driving, but the lode has not improved. The 4th level, west of San Adriano shaft, yields ½ ton of ore per fm.; this has opened a great length of fairly productive ground in the past month; the lode not so good at present. The lode in the 3d level, west of San Yago shaft, continues unproductive. The 3d level, east of Cox's shaft, yields ¾ ton of ore per fm.; this has opened good tribute ground during the month, but the lode has failed lately. The 2d level, west of Cox's shaft, has struck into old works, and is, therefore, suspended. The lode in the 2d level, east of Judd's shaft, is poor at present. The 3d level, east of Crosby's cross-cut, is worth 1 ton of ore per fm. Very good ore ground was opened here last month; lode much smaller at present. The 2d level, east of Morris's shaft, yields ½ ton of ore per fm.; this has also opened a great length of very good tribute ground.—Shafts and Winzes: In La Magdalena shaft, sinking below the 5th level, the ground is very hard and difficult to sink. San Adriano, sinking below the 4th level, yields ¾ ton of ore per fm.; the men are getting on rapidly with this sink. In Pablo's winze, below the 3d level, the ground is hard, and the lode small, yielding ½ ton of ore per fm. San Victor shaft, below the 1st level, is worth 1 ton per fm. Good progress is being made with this sink, and the lode is yielding well. Sanchez winze, below the 3d level, is worth 1 ton per fathom; this new winze is in advance of the 4th level, and is likely to go down in a good lode. The stopes have not undergone any unusual change during the past month, and we estimate the raisings of ore for June at 250 tons. The machinery and other surface works are going on well.

[For remainder of Foreign Mines, see to-day's Supplement.]

MINING NOTABILIA.

EXMOUTH SILVER-LEAD MINE (Christow).—From reports in the neighbourhood, the prospects of this mine appear to be very good. It is said the parties have commenced right, by clearing and substantially securing the deep adit, and by laying down a permanent railway in it to take out the stuff direct to the wharf, which will effect a great saving in labour over the last working. It is calculated that by such mode of transit they will be able to send 50 tons of stuff per day to land, which will enable them to work on all the lodes that proved so rich in its last working, and which are now so productive in Frank Mills, close up to the boundary of the Exmouth silver-lead sett, and also allow them by driving a cross-cut to cut the Frank Mills western lode, which is the richest in silver, and said to be the best lode in that mine. With all these advantages, and the present mode of working, it is expected it will soon rank amongst the dividend-paying mines.

BRYNSTWTH.—An improvement of importance has been taken place, which is of such a character as to warrant the expectation that a few fathoms driving a valuable lode will be opened out. The other parts of the mine are progressing satisfactorily.

ROYALTON.—A gradual, but very satisfactory, improvement is taking place in the returns from this mine. The last rate of tin realised 418*l.*; this was a five-weeks return. The agent, however, promises the same quantity for the next month (four weeks).

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—VISIBLE OR INVISIBLE AILMENTS.—In all outward diseases this ointment will be found cooling, soothing, and curative. It speedily allays inflammation, and reduces to a healthy condition all wounds, sores, ulcers, and sprains, and discharges all irritating and acrimonious humors, and stimulates the vessels to wholesome action. When this ointment is rubbed on the skin over any organ afflicted by disease, it exercises a corresponding recuperative power, and, in conjunction with Holloway's pills, rarely fails to banish any internal disorder, be its origin when or where it may. Whilst using these purifying preparations the tongue cleans, the appetite improves, chills and flushes depart, and the complexion becomes clear.

From Mr. EDWARD COOKE :—The market has been only moderately active, although investments are being made in several dividend and progressive mines, including Van, West Silverton, Frank Mills, Great Vor, Spearne Moor, Providence, W. and S. W. and London, Great Rock, South Darren, East Lovell, &c. Some of those mines pay from 15 to 20 per cent. per annum, and on the 21st inst. the meeting of SPEARNE MOOR COMPANY will be held. This is a four-monthly meeting, at which a dividend of 20s. per share will be declared. The meetings for the future, I am informed, will be held quarterly, when not less than the above amount is expected to be paid. The shares are, therefore, an excellent investment at 25s. to 30s. FRANK MILLS MINING is showing good financial profits, and the shares are selling at 30s. to 35s. The shares are only about 4s. SOUTH DARREN MINE, paying regularly 1s. 6d. per share quarterly, with every prospect of a continuance, and the price of the shares is about 57s. 6d. The three latter mines, Spearne Moor, South Darren, and Frank Mills, will, in all probability, return 15 to 20 per cent. per annum upon the current price of shares. The operations at the GREAT ROCK MINE are progressing very satisfactorily. The shaft is sinking in a strong lode, and the same rock is everywhere better lead in the bottom of the shaft than the rock above, and that is a confident assurance that the shaft will be opened sooner than he expected. I feel more confident than ever that a great lead mine will be opened up here, and that it will prove a great mining prize. DING DONG TIN MINES is not, in my opinion, appreciated as its merits really deserve. The dividends

are 30s. per share quarterly, and at their present price they pay from 18 to 20 per cent. per annum. I shall be glad to afford information, to investors, on the merits of this and a few other mines at present well worth notice.

LEAD MINING IN WALES AND THE NORTH OF ENGLAND.—Our Special Correspondent in these districts has been occupied in underground inspections of the Van and other mines to such a late period of the week that his communication, which we anticipated for this week's Journal, is unavoidably postponed until next week.

ST. JOHN DEL REY.—The report of the directors, to be read at the meeting of shareholders on Wednesday next, is given in the Supplemental Sheet to this week's Journal.

THE DON PEDRO.—A telegram from Lisbon states that the produce for April amounted to 20,218 oitavas. For the corresponding period last year the produce was 16,292 oitavas.

CHONTALES.—The advice by the last mail were to the effect that Mr. Belt arrived at the mines on April 22. The mines were looking more favourable than Mr. Belt expected. At Consuelo, however, as he anticipated, the good ground for the present is exhausted, nor has any further discovery yet been made; but, on the other hand, the lower mines are looking much better. The Trinidad Mine has opened out most satisfactorily; a large body of ore has been laid open, and there is apparently an inexhaustible supply, which will yield for the present 5 dwts. of gold per ton. At St. Domingo the upper cross-cut has reached the old ground, which they are securing as quickly as possible, to open out the stopes. The deep adit level is also entering upon better ground, and Mr. Belt trusts, from all these good points, to make up for the deficiency at Consuelo. The remittance of gold was 500 ozs., from 1299 tons. Average produce, 7 dwts. per ton. Estimated cost for the month, 2000*l*. The health of the establishment is good.

TACUARI.—The general meeting was held on Wednesday, at which Mr. Henry Haymen, the chairman of the company, presided. The details (which are reported in another column) will be perused with interest, inasmuch as some encouraging facts were elicited, pointing to the realisation of an early success. Relative to the question raised as to the proved auriferous character of the jacotinga formation which comprises the Tacuaral property, it may not be out of place, by way of additional evidence, to state that Dr. Jose Cliffe presented to the British Museum as long since as 1838 some fine specimens of gold, which were taken from the Tacuaral Mine. When it is remembered that Capt. Thomas Treloar stated that whenever the jacotinga formation has proved gold-producing the most successful results have been invariably obtained, it must be at least encouraging to those associated with the undertaking to find there are so many substantial proofs that not inconsiderable quantities of gold were yielded when the mine was last worked.

GREAT WHEAL VOR UNITED MINES.—On reference to another part of the Journal it will be seen that this mine made the usual monthly sale of over 50 tons of black tin on Wednesday, and the agents report the mine to be looking well.

GREAT ROYALTON.—The great north lode has increased this week to 12 feet in width. It was cut last week very rich, when it was 7 ft. wide, and large rocks of ore brought up were found to be nearly solid tin. This lode is the main one in the mine, and there is every indication of an immense body of ore at the junction of the lodes, which will take place at about 12 fms. deep.

VAN CONSOLS.—The subjoined are extracts from a special report by Mr. Josiah H. Hitchins, consulting engineer to the Devon Great Consols:—

"I do not hesitate for an instant to write a report, to the effect of the statements that I made to you verbally a few days since in the presence of several of your fellow-shareholders, giving expression to my opinion of this mine. This was nearly a week after my inspection, and, I had brought my best judgment and much of reflection to bear on all the various points of any consequence involved, but more particularly on those of primary importance entitling them to the greatest weight in coming to a conclusion. I shall indeed feel great confidence in doing so, having carefully considered over and over again the grounds on which the high opinion that I have of your mine is established. I have had ample time for this, which I invariably claim to be allowed in such cases, being always impressed with the serious responsibility of offering opinions and advice for the guidance of others. It may be fully relied on that I have been influenced by no other than the most unprejudiced views and independent feeling in coming to a decision on the value of this mine, and I could not be induced to overstate anything in its favour. I will do it justice to the best of my ability, speaking of it in no other way than my judgment tells me it deserves, and conclusions convictions and the closest adherence to truth will sanction. This mine, up to the time of your taking it in hand, has suffered a very undeserved fate, having been almost idle for years, and very limited and imperfect trials having been made of its great masterly lode; but so best, for such deeper trials as ought to have been made would have resulted in the realisation of a good mine, thereby depriving yourself and friends of one that you may rest assured you now have in Van Consols."

"The rock in which this lode is proving so abundantly productive in the Van belongs to a series that can fairly claim to take rank amongst Nature's principal repositories of metallic ores. That the lodes traversing the several mines just mentioned are the same is established by evidence too conclusive to admit of the slightest doubt, being proved by actual workings on them, in some cases from near the boundary of one mine to the boundary of the other. Perhaps, however, I need hardly have said anything about this, it being now, I believe, a settled point, allowing of no ground whatever for any contrary of opinion. Also that the rock system prevailing in the Van Mine is the same throughout the whole range of this mine (presenting the same general characteristics and conditions in a sufficiently convincing manner, although under somewhat seemingly different circumstances, but really only modifications of the same principle), I have no hesitation whatever in saying."

"The back of the lode in this mine undeniably exhibits the most splendid character, presenting unmistakable evidence of powerful mineral and chemical action below."

"I do not in the least hesitate in saying most emphatically, and in a feeling of entire confidence, after very deliberate and indeed the most cautious consideration of all the circumstances in connection with this mine, in other words, its prospects and chances greatly preponderate in its favour. I have not often, on the contrary seldom, been allowed to speak with such entire confidence in calculating on and indeed predicting a permanently prosperous career for a mine as I do in the present instance. In addition to the satisfaction I derive from seeing, in so clear a manner as I do, that Van Consols will be sure to prove a source of great profit to the proprietors, it affords me pleasure to know that it will also be another of industrial resources of the district, finding valuable employment for a great number of miners and other labourers. The fact of this great lode being 40 ft. wide in this mine, and at the 30 fm. level being untouched for nearly a mile will, I think, justify me in predicting a great and prosperous future for the Van Consols Lead and Barytes Mine."

DEBENTURES TWENTY PER CENT. PER ANNUM, SECURED BY MORTGAGE.

SAN PEDRO DEL MONTE SILVER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

DIRECTORS:
WALTER C. VENNING, Esq. (CHAIRMAN).
ALEXANDER CALDER, Esq. PARKE PITTAR, Esq.
R. G. LANCASTER, Esq. H. H. POTTS, Esq.
LUKE THOMAS, Esq.

The San Pedro del Monte Silver Mining Company (Limited), of Mexico, being very desirous of completing some most important works necessary for opening up their mines as speedily as possible, have determined to issue the remaining 500 debentures of £20 each, bearing 20 per cent. per annum interest.

These debentures form part of £50, secured by mortgage, under trustees, on all the property of the company in Mexico, consisting of silver mines and large reduction works, upon which the company have spent over £30,000, and were authorised to be raised by the shareholders at a special general meeting. They are issued for a period of five years, but with the right, on the part of the holders, to exchange them at any time, before the expiration of the time for repayment for preference shares of the same amount, and bearing the same rate of interest, and being further entitled to participate with the ordinary shares in all dividends exceeding that rate.

As from the late returns of rich silver ores from these mines, and which have been realised at the Mexican Mint, it is anticipated that not more than half of the above £10,000 will be required, only half of the amount of the said debentures, will be called up for a twelve-month at least, and of this, £2 on application, £2 at three months, £2 at six months, £2 at nine months, and £2 at twelve months.

Of the 250 debentures already subscribed, three-fourths were taken by the directors and their friends, and a large amount of the present issue has already been applied for.

For forms of application and the latest reports, address the Secretary, Mr. J. A. ROBERTSON, 34, Cannon-street, London.

AN EPITOME OF THE LONDON COAL TRADE SINCE 1773: A STATISTICAL RECORD. 8vo., price 5s. Published by J. R. SCOTT, Coal Exchange, London.

ON SALE.—A 26 in. diameter cylinder BEAM ENGINE (condensing), 5 ft. stroke, with fly-wheel 14 ft. diameter, pumping and winding gear connected; a double-throw pumping crank, 8 ft. 6 in. stroke; spur and pinion wheels; FOUR EGG-END BOILERS, 24 ft. long, 6 ft. diameter, with steam pipes, feed pipes, and all connections, complete. The whole of the above is in good working order, and are within 1½ miles of the Town of Mold.

Applications, &c., to be made to Mr. FAYOR, Mold Mines, Flintshire.

* With this week's Journal a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET is given, in which appears—Letters on the Shropshire Coal Field, and its Eastern Estuary; Working Men's Affairs; Forcing out Coal by Hydraulic Pressure; The Midland Coal Field; Geological Notes on Coal; The Steam-Engine—Practice and Theory.—Mining Statistics of Nova Scotia—Duration of Our Coal Fields—Geological Society of London: Notes on the Sutherland Gold Fields—Coasting Ships' Bottoms—Our Trade and Commerce—Production of Iron and Steel—Atmospheric Water-Elevating Engines—Foreign Mining and Metallurgy—Visit of the President of Nicaragua to the Chontales Mines—Foreign and Australian Mine Reports—St. John del Rey Mining Company: Directors' Report, &c.

* With last week's Journal a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET was given, in which appears—Prof. W. Smyth's Lectures at the Royal School of Mines—Prof. Morris's Lecture on the Lead-Bearing Districts of the North of England, delivered at the London University College—Mr. J. Warburton, on the Working and Ventilation of Mines, at the Manchester Geological Society—Mr. S. P. Bidder, jun., on the Prevention of Colliery Explosions—New Institute of Mining, Civil, and Mechanical Engineers—Reviews of the Chemical Changes of Carbon—The Gold and Silver Regions of the World—Cyclopaedic Science Simplified—Joint-Stock Companies' Directory—Extravagant Use of Fuel—Tables for Workmen's Wages—Meetings of the Laguna and Taquaril Companies—Utilising Waste Steam from Cylinders—Manufacture of Iron, Steel, &c., Making Tools and other Articles, &c.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, JUNE 18, 1869.

COPPER.		IRON.	
Best selected, p. ton	76 0 0	Bars Welsh, in London	6 15 0
Tough cake and tile	74 0 0	Do, to arrive	6 15 0
Sheathing & sheets	78 0 0	Nail rods	7 2 6
Boils	78 0 0	Do, Stafford in London	7 10 0
Bottoms	80 0 0	Bars ditto	7 6 0
Old (Exchange)	65 0 0	Hoops ditto	8 0 9
Burra Burra	77 0 0	Sheets, single	9 0 11
Wire	10 0 0	Pig No. 1, in Wales	3 15 0
Tubes	0 11½ 10	Refined metal, ditto	4 0 5
BRASS.		Do, common ditto	6 0 6
Sheets	9d. —	Do, mch. Tyneor Fees	6 10 0
Wire	8½d. — 8½d.	Do, railway, in Wales	7 5 0
Tubes	10½d. — 11½d.	Do, Swed. in London	9 17 0
SPELTER.		Pig No. 1, in Clyde	2 11 0
Yellow Metal Sheath, p. lb.	7d. —	Do, f.o.b. Tyneor Fees	2 9 0
Sheets	6½d. — 6½d.	Do, Nos. 3, 4, f.o.b. do.	2 6 2
FOREIGN ON THE SPOT.		Railway chairs	5 10 0
£21 0 0	0 21 5 0	Do, spikes	11 0 12
to arrive	21 5 0	Indian Charcoal Pigs,	
ZINC.		in London, p. ton	6 0 6
In sheets	£26 0 0	STEEL.	
TIN.		Swed., in kegs (rolled)	15 0 15
English blocks	127 0 0	Do, (hammered)	14 15 0
Do, bars (in barrels)	128 0 0	Ditto, in fagots	15 15 0
Do, refined	133 0 0	English, spring	19 0 23
Banca	134 0 0	QUICKSILVER (p. bottle)	6 17 0
Straits	133 0 0	LEAD.	
TIN-PLATES.		English Pig, com.	19 2 6
IC Charcoal, 1st qua.	1 6 0	Ditto, L.B.	19 10 12
IX Ditto, 1st quality	1 12 0	Ditto, W.B.	20 10 0
IX Ditto, 2d quality	1 5 0	Ditto, sheet	19 15 0
IX Ditto, 3d quality	1 11 0	Ditto, red lead	30 0 20
IX Coke	1 2 0	Ditto, white	22 0 30
IX Ditto	1 8 0	Ditto, patent sheet	22 10 0
Canada plates, p. ton	13 10 0	Spanish	18 10 0
Ditto, at works	12 10 0	At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.	

REMARKS.—The aspect of the Metal Market during the past week has been decidedly more encouraging, and business much more active, while the prospect for the future is also more cheerful, and we may anticipate that a continued improvement in the Metal Trade will now be manifested. Orders are now coming in with more regularity, and are also more extensive than they have lately been, and the general enquiry for metals shows that buyers are now more disposed to go into operations than they have been for some time past. The continued ease of the Money Market is also very favourable to the advancement of activity in business, especially as we may anticipate that in all probability a further reduction in the Bank rate of discount will take place ere long. Although prices generally have not materially altered during the week, yet in some cases a greater degree of firmness is evinced, which, should matters progress favourably, may lead eventually to advances taking place, and even now some manufacturers are indisposed to accept contracts for forward delivery at the present prices. Intelligence has been received from America by telegraph that Mr. Motley has received instructions to explain to the British Government the circumstances attending the rejection of the Alabama Treaty, without committing America to any particular policy. He is not instructed to propose any settlement of claims, but to secure the temporary postponement of the question, hoping, when the present excitement subsides, that England will invite a renewal of negotiations. He is not authorised to announce the readiness of the United States to make any propositions; or to demand the payment of claims, but to assure the British Government of the sincere desire of the United States to have the dispute adjusted upon terms honourable and satisfactory to both nations. He is also instructed to state that the Neutrality Proclamation is not in itself a cause for demanding compensation, or a separate ground of complaint, but that taken with subsequent acts it was unfriendly, as showing a feeling of hostility to America during the late war, and resulting in losses requiring reparation. We may, therefore, hope that if these instructions are carried out, as doubtless they will be, the matter in dispute may be finally and satisfactorily settled.

COPPER.—A decided improvement has taken place in the market, and a much better demand has sprung up; prices also have become firmer. Ore is now quoted at 13s. 9d. per unit, and Chili bar at 67*l*. 15s. to 68*l*. 5s. per ton cash, and 69*l*. 10s. to 70*l*. for forward delivery, on which terms from 400 to 500 tons have been sold.

IRON.—In Staffordshire there is fully as much doing at the works, and the rail trade is decidedly active. There are orders to be had at present prices, and the tendency is towards an advance. The number of works now rolling rails in South Staffordshire is small, but should the present demand continue and prices go up, it will, no doubt, increase. There is a good demand for sheets for galvanising, and though the works generally, especially those producing second-class iron, are not busy, the trade looks rather more healthy. In Welsh, Russian and American engagements to a considerable extent are now under execution at the works, and the hands are employed with tolerable regularity. The exports last month reached 20,802 tons, of which New York took 5927 tons, and Cronstadt 2342 tons. Several new contracts for rails are on offer in the market, but makers are not anxious to secure further orders until the future position of the trade is more clearly ascertained. Home requirements are below expectation, although they are in excess of what they were three months ago. In Swedish iron the demand is still very fair. In Scotch pig-iron the market has been quiet, but steady, during the week, and a moderate business has been done. The last price received from Glasgow was 50s. 7d. cash.

LEAD.—The market is quiet, and only a moderate business doing. **TIN.**—No activity has been manifested during the week in the market for either English or foreign. Straits can still be bought at 133*l*. cash, but only a trifling amount of business has been done. English, with the exception of refined, can be obtained under the official quotations.

SPELTER.—The market is now very firm, with buyers of Silesian on the spot at 21*l*. sellers, however, asking 2s. 6d. to 3s. per ton more. The number of transactions, however, has not been large.

TIN-PLATES.—Notwithstanding the near approach of the end of the quarter, considerable sales have recently been effected, which indicates that the demand is increasing.

STEEL.—A better enquiry exists for foreign. **QUICKSILVER** without change.

THE IRON TRADE.—(Griffiths' Weekly Report).—Our market has been quiet and inanimate during the whole week. We have had orders from India, Spain, and Melbourne for marked bars of North and South Staffordshire

makes. Business has likewise been done in Chillingham rods for China. Second-class Staffordshire iron is quite neglected. The tone of the market for rails is very firm. Middlesbrough and Welsh makers alike refuse orders at present rates, and, although there are large buyers on the market for rails, no contracts have been closed this week. Buyers must make up their minds to pay considerably higher prices if they intend to fix contracts for summer deliveries. The second-class makers of South Staffordshire are still in want of orders. The market for pig-iron continues flat in all the manufacturing districts. The Preliminary Meeting, which is to be held next Thursday, will fix the prices of iron for the next quarter at the present ruling rates. The demand for tin-plates continues dormant. The market for all kinds of iron, except rails, is not likely to improve until after quarter-day. —75, Old Broad-street, London, June 18.

THE COPPER TRADE.—Messrs. Pitcairn-Campbell and Co. (Liverpool).—The market at the close is a shade better, buyers for both home consumption and export showing rather more confidence, whilst holders are firm, under the impression that supplies from the West Coast may now begin to show some comparative diminution. We trust that this will continue, but hope that the legitimate demand will be judiciously met in view of the ample supplies which are coming forward. Quotations are 67*l*. 10s. to 68*l*. for bars, 72*l*. 10s. for Urmeneta Ingots, 13s. 9d. for ore and regulus, and 14s. 6d. for Barilla. Business transacted during the fortnight comprises on the spot here, 708 tons bars at 67*l*. to 67*l*. 15s. On the spot at Swansea, 254 tons bars at 67*l*. and to arrive at Swansea 720 tons regulus at 13s. 6d. Arrivals here during the fortnight from West Coast, S.A.:—Uncas, from Lota, 420 tons bars, 200 tons Ingots; Silver Craig, from Valparaiso, 80 tons bars; Plararo, from Carrizal, 600 tons regulus; Gipsy Queen, from ditto, 500 tons regulus; San Antonio, from Caldera, 730 tons regulus; Dennis Brundritt, from Valparaiso, 310 tons bars. At Swansea: M. A. Holman, from Guayacan, 118 tons bars, 300 tons Ingots; Delta, from Caldera, 83 tons regulus; Hecla, from Carrizal, 660 tons regulus; Beatrice, from Tocopilla, 656 tons ores; Hampshire, from ditto, 250 tons ores, 450 tons regulus; Glen Udai, from Chuanaral, 770 tons ores; Caldera, from Guayacan, 400 tons bars, 300 tons Ingots; Rose of England, from Taltal, 605 tons bars. The stocks of copper (Chilian and Bolivian) in first and second hands, likely to be available, are—

are—	Ores.	Regulus.	Bars.	Ingots.	Barilla.
Liverpool	1125	650	5500	850	120
Swansea	3389	4649	1012	769	222
Total	4514	5299	6512	1609	342

Representing about 11,650 tons fine copper, against 7500 tons June 15, 1868 :
9600 tons June 15, 1867 ; 8700 tons June 15, 1866.

Representing about 11,650 tons fine copper, against 7500 tons June 15, 1868; 9600 tons June 15, 1867; 8700 tons June 15, 1866.

Messrs. Vivian, Younger, and Bond.—There has not been so much copper offering this week, and the demand for one or two descriptions at last week's prices being strong, some sales have been made at a slight advance. About 600 tons of Urmeneta bars have been sold at from 67*l*. to 67*l*. 15s. cash, and a few unimportant lots of good brands are reported at 68*l*. 5s. cash. About 150 tons of good brands, three months prompt, were done at 69*l*. 10s. to 70*l*. and at the close there are not many sellers but rather buyers at about these quotations. Fine foreign, too, has improved a little, 75*l*. cash, and 79*l*. 10s. three months, having been paid for Wallaroo. Other descriptions of copper have not participated in this better tendency, indeed the demand for English is scarcely so good as it was a fortnight ago. The Swansea Ticketing, on Tuesday, went off at an average of 12s. 9d. per unit, but smelters are disposed to pay 13s. 6d. for good Chilian ores and regulus; so far, however, the Liverpool importers hold out for better prices.

Messrs. James and Shakspeare.—The Swansea Ticketing of ore on Tuesday went at an average of 12s. 9d. per unit, the produce of the whole sale being only 11½ per cent., but by private contract the smelters are buyers of good quality, either ore or regulus, at 13s. 6d., and find no sellers except at 3d. and 6d. per unit more. In bars a good business has been done, and the transactions would have been larger but for the unwillingness of holders to sell at present rates; about 400 tons Urmeneta sold from 67*l*. 5s. to 67*l*. 15s. cash, and 100 tons of special brands at 68*l*. 5s. same terms, with 175 tons, with prompt payment from six weeks to three months, fetched 69*l*. up to 70*l*. per ton. In Australia a demand has sprung up for Wallaroo, and a fair quantity sold at 78*l*. cash, some lots being taken with extended prompts, buyers paying from 10s. to 30s. per ton extra according to the accommodation required. English continues very firm at full prices, and some smelters will not sell even manufactured except at an advance on the official rates.

The settlement of the fortnightly account took place in the MINING SHARE MARKET on Wednesday, but was of small amount, and the business since transacted has been extremely limited. The shares chiefly dealt in have been West Chiverton, Wheal Chiverton, Grenville, Van Consols, East Lovell, Don Pedro, Frontino and Bolivia, Chiverton Moor, Prince of Wales, West Frances, Great Wheal Vor, and a few others. There is no alteration in the standard this week. West Chiverton, 46 to 47; the 120 fathom level, west of Hawkes's, is reported worth 30*l*. per fathom; the 120 east, 20*l*. per fathom; the 110, west of Burgess's shaft, 40*l*. per fathom; the north lode, in this level, as far as cut into, is worth 35*l*. per fathom, and opening out good lead ground; the winze below the 110 (9 fms. before the 120 fathom level end, and down 4 fathoms), is worth 30*l*. per fathom on the north part of the lode; the 110, west of winze, at Batters's, is worth 40*l*.; the east end, 40*l*.; these are in the south part of the lode; the 100 west, on the north part, is worth 10*l*.; ditto south, 10*l*.; the 100, east of No. 2 cross-cut, 25*l*.; the 100 west, 20*l*. East Grenville, 4*l*. to 4½; the 45 east is 20 in. to 2 ft. wide, producing 2½ to 3 tons of ore, and worth 20*l*. per fathom; the rise above this place produces 2 tons per fathom. Wheal Grenville shares advanced to 57s. 6d., but through forced sales on settling-day, they receded to 52s. 6d., and leave off 53s. to 55s.; the cross-cut in the 90 fathom level is being continued through a series of droppers or branches of tin, the first of which produced tin worth 12*l*. per fathom. Anglo-Brazilian Gold, 9s. to 11s.; Bedford United, 1½ to 1½; Chiverton Moor, 3½ to 3½; Cook's Kitchen, 13½ to 14½.

Dolcoath, 120 to 130; at the two-monthly meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed a profit of 5349*l*. 9s. 6d., and a dividend of 12*l*. per share was declared, leaving 1743*l*. 18s. 2d. in hand. The shares were subdivided into 1432. Remark upon this meeting, a local paper says, "It is stated this mine has altogether yielded a profit of 5,500,000*l*. sterling, and the Basset family have received 300,000*l*. in dues." These figures do not agree. To give a profit of 5,500,000*l*. the returns, and royalties upon them, would have been something enormous. In 1863 an account of the mine was published in the *Mining Journal*, taken on the spot, and from information furnished by the late manager, Capt. C. Thomas, which stated the returns of copper and tin have been altogether of the value of 5,000,000*l*. The copper in the earlier working of the mine made 600,000*l*. profit, and the tin of late years rather more than this. Cook's Kitchen, on the same lode, has returned ores to the value of 2,000,000*l*.

Devon Great Consols, 150 to 160; Drake Walls, 15s. to 17s. 6d.; Don Pedro North del Rey, 4½ to 4½; East Caradon, 7 to 7½; East Lovell shares have again advanced to 10, 11; East Pool, 7½ to 8; Frank Mills, 3½ to 4½; Frontino and Bolivia shares advanced to 25s., 27s., but leave off 24s. to 26s.; Great Laxey, 19 to 20; Great Wheal Vor, 15½ to 16½; Herodsfoot, 44 to 46; Marke Valley, 8 to 8½; New Lovell, 35s. to 37s.; North Crofty, 12s. 6d. to 15s.; North Treaskerby shares have advanced to 13s., 15s. At the Gonamona meeting the accounts showed a credit balance of 24*l*. 2s. 10d. The ore sales for two months realised 531*l*. 13s. 9d., and on the 17th 154 tons more were sampled. Pesterana Gold, 1½ to 1½; Providence Mines, 36 to 37; Rosewall Hill and Ransom, 27s. 6d. to 30s.; South Condor, 1½ to 1½; South Darren, 1½ to 2; St. Ives Consols, 17½ to 20; Spearo Moor, 19 to 21; Tincroft, 16½ to 17½; Trumpet Consols, 22 to 23.

Chontales shares have been weaker, at 25s. to 30s. The remittance of gold is 509 ozs., obtained from 1299 tons of stuff, and the cost of the month 2000*l*. Consuelo is not looking so well, but at Trinidad Mr. Belt reports there is apparently an inexhaustible supply of stuff, which will at present yield 5 dwts. of gold per ton. On the whole, Mr. Belt states that he found the mines looking more favourable than he expected. West Drake Walls, 5s. to 7s. 6d.; West Frances, 52 to 54; West Seton, 180 to 190; Wheal Agar, 1½ to 1½; Wheal Buller, 14 to 16. Wheal Chiverton shares have advanced to 3½, 3½. Wheal Crebor, 10s. to 12s.; Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes) 5 to 5½; Wheal Mary Ann, 14 to 15; Wheal Trelawny, 6½ to 7; Wheal Uny, 3½ to 4; Yudanmutana, 1½ to 1½; Van, 36½ to 37½; a dividend of 5s. per share (3000*l*.) has been declared here. Van Consols, 2½ to 3½; the lode which is being cut through in the 30 has now solid stones of lead in places. Great North Laxey, 1 to 1½; the mine has sampled 40 tons of lead, and is looking well. Holmshush and Kelly Bray, 4½ to 4½. Kelly Bray has been drained to the 35, and the level being cleared up. At Higher Redmoor a silver-lead lode has been met with.

The market for Mine Shares on the Stock Exchange during the week has been more animated, and a rise has been established in Don Pedro, Anglo-Brazilian, Frontino, and Taquaril. Del Rey shares have been flat on the publication of the annual report of the directors, and British mines have met with a fair enquiry. Devon Consols shares are rather firmer, after having had a continuous fall for some time past. Van shares have been in exceptional demand, and are this week quoted in the Daily Official List of the Stock Exchange. West Chiverton shares are quoted at 46 to 47; Devon Great Consols, 150 to 160, and firm at quotations; West Seton, 180 to 185; Prince of Wales, 24s. to 25s.; East Lovell, 10½ to 10½; Chiverton advanced to

4, and close 3½ to 3¾; Chiverton Moor, 3½ to 3¾; Great Laxey, 18½ to 19½; Great Vor, 15 to 15½; East Caradon, 7 to 7½. Van, 37 to 37½; at a directors' meeting, held on Thursday, a dividend of 3s. per share for the quarter was declared; the returns from this mine may be expected for a long period to steadily increase; the discoveries recently made are without a parallel in British mining, and the workings are being conducted for permanence, and on the most conservative principles. In Foreign Mines, St. John del Rey shares have been more offered, and are quoted at 14½ to 15½; Port Phillip shares are firm, at 11-16 to 13-16; Chontales are steady, at 1½ to 1¾; Anglo-Brazilian exhibit a rise, and are last quoted at 1-16 dis. to 1-16 prem.; Don Pedro shares are better, at 4 to 4½; Frontino have advanced to 25s., 26s., and a very large business has been done at this price; Anglo-Argentine, 1-16 to 3-16 prem.; Yudanmutana, 1½ to 1¾; Rossa Grande are in demand, at 7-16 to 9-16 prem.; and a large business has been done in Taquaril, at 4s. to 5s. premium. Van Consols are quoted at 3 to 3½, and Kelly Bray and Holmbush at 4 to 4½.

IRISH MINE SHARE MARKET.—Dealings in mining shares have not been of an animated character, therefore the only advance in prices we can record is one of 5s. per share in Cape Coppers, which have been done at 13½. 5s. for account, with enquiries at this rate remaining unsatisfied. Mining Company of Ireland shares, which lately were quoted at 8½. 17s. 6d., weak, are now in demand at from 8½. 17s. 6d. to 9½. (7½. paid), showing a fractional improvement. Wicklow Coppers (2½. 10s. paid) have not been of their usual firmness, they having given way to 9½. 10s. buyers, and sellers at 9½. 15s. Killaloe Slate Quarry shares (1½. paid) are a shade better than of late, the price last realised being 16s. 9d., with buyers at from 16s. 6d. to 16s. 9d. Connors have been done, and continue to be quoted for, at 2s. 6d. per share. It is reported that the generally low quotations of the foregoing securities will soon attract an increased demand for most of them.

The **BATTLE MOUNTAIN MINING COMPANY** (Nevada, U.S.) has been formed, with a capital of 50,000£, in shares of 5£. each, for the purchase of copper mines in the district of the same name. The purchase-money is fixed at 28,000£, of which 10,000£ is to be in cash and bills, and the remainder in paid-up shares. Of the paid-up shares, 8000£ worth are to be allotted amongst the promoters of the company, for their risks, expenses, and outlay. The locality in which the mines are situated is very favourably referred to in the official report of Mr. J. Ross Browne, who was ordered by the American Government to report upon the mineral resources of the states and territories west of the Rocky Mountains, and the property of company has been carefully inspected and reported upon by Captain James Nancarrow. The assays of the ore show the red oxide to contain 50½ per cent., and the green carbonate 40½ per cent. of copper. Basing their calculations upon a produce of only 30 per cent., the directors show an anticipated profit of 100 per cent. The property is referred to in another column, and the prospectus appears in this day's Journal.

The **BRENTOR MINE**, which is situated near Tavistock, and to the north-west of the Great Wheal Friendship, is about to be worked by a cost-book company, divided into 5000 shares of 1£. each, 1000 of which are to be issued to the public, and the remainder retained by the present proprietors. The sett is very extensive, and is held from Earl Fortescue and Mr. Vernon-Harcourt for 21 years from Oct. 31, on favourable conditions. The property has been privately worked for upwards of two years, and several hundred tons of iron ore were sold, but, owing to its suddenly becoming impregnated with sulphur-mundic, iron ore sales could no longer be effected; and the existence of black oxide of copper in the lode, and the opinion of eminent men, prove almost beyond doubt that deeper sinking will discover extensive deposits of copper ore. Since the suspension of the mine the steam-engine has been thoroughly repaired, and it is considered that with the water-wheel sufficient power will be at disposal to prove the mine, so that more extensive machinery can be provided when required out of profits. The property has been carefully inspected and favourably reported upon by Capt. James Richards, of Devon Great Consols; Capt. W. George, of Prince Arthur Consols; and Capt. John Goldworthy, all of whom concur in the opinion that a good and profitable mine may be opened out, and that there is every prospect of meeting with early success. The prospectus will be found in another column of this day's Journal.

At the **Truro Ticketing**, on Thursday, 2718 tons of ore were sold, realising 9697½. 4s. 6d. The particulars of the sale were:—Average standard, 105½. 3s.; average produce, 6; average price per ton, 37. 11s. 6d.; quantity of fine copper, 163 tons 6 cwt. The following are the particulars of the sales during the past month:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Per ton.	Per unit.	Ore copper.
May 27	2475	105 3/4	6 1/2	37 11s 6d	£59 7 0	7 0
June 3	2131	100	6 1/2	36 16d	£58 4 0	5 4
June 10	1443	102 13 0	6 1/2	36 16d	£57 14 6	6 14
June 17	2718	105 3 0	6 1/2	37 11s 6d	£59 7 6	7 6

Compared with last week's sale, the standard has remained about stationary.

At the **Swansea Ticketing**, on Tuesday, 2488 tons of ore were sold, realising 18,086£. The particulars of the sale were:—Average standard for 9 per cent. produce, 86½. 15s. 6d.; average produce, 11½; average price per ton, 7½. 5s. 5d.; quantity of fine copper, 286 tons 2½ cwt. The following are the particulars of the two last sales:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Price per ton.	Per unit.	Ore copper.
May 25	1532	85 1/2	6 1/2	75 5s 5d	£65 9 0	9 0
June 15	2488	86 15 6	11 1/2	75 5s 5d	£63 4 3	4 3

Compared with the last sale, there has been a slight decline in the standard. On June 29 there will be offered for sale 1482 tons, from Berehaven, Knockmahon, the Cape, Portugal, Wallaroo, Gwalla, Chili, and elsewhere.

At **Dolcoath meeting**, on Monday, the accounts for March and April showed a profit of 5549£. 9s. 6d. A dividend of 4296£. (12s. per 358th share) was declared, and 1743£. 18s. 2d. carried forward. The increase in the quantity of tin sold in these two months is partly caused by the erection of the new calciner, which has enabled them to reduce the stock of tin on the floor. The number of shares is now 1432, instead of 358, being multiplied by 4. The salary of the manager (Josiah Thomas) was increased from 15£. 15s. per month to 21£., and the other agents were advanced 1£. 1s. per month each. A donation of 50£. was presented to the building fund of the Royal Cornwall Infirmary, and 5£. 5s. per year subscribed to the Redruth Miners' Convalescent Hospital, and a life-size portrait of the late Capt. Chas. Thomas was purchased, to be hung in the dining room. The agents' report is among the Mining Correspondence.

At **West Wheal Sefon meeting**, on Tuesday, the accounts for March and April showed a credit balance of 3058£. 9s. 7d. The profit on the two months' working was 2000£. 5s. 9d. A dividend of 2000£. (5s. per share) was declared, and 1058£. 9s. 7d. carried to credit of next account. Captains Bath, Jennings, and Tresgavon reported upon the various points of operation. The amount of copper ores sold to come to the credit of next account is 5353£. 18s. 8d., and there is some tin.

At the **Great Laxey Mining Company board meeting**, on Monday, the directors declared the usual quarterly dividend of 10s. per share.

At **South Wheal Sefon meeting**, on June 10, the accounts for four months ending April showed a debit balance of 1264£. 9s. 7d. A call of 3£. 10s. per share was made. The death of the late agent, Capt. John Thomas, having occasioned a vacancy, Capt. William Eustice was appointed in his stead, at a salary of 8£. 8s. per month.

At **South Condurow Mining meeting**, on June 11 (Mr. John Weston in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 1162£. 6s. 3d. A call of 2s. per share was made. The committee of management were re-elected. The agents calculate upon getting the stamps to work in September, and think that the discoveries of tin already made warrant them in the expectation that they will from that time begin to work at a profit.

At **Wheal Trelawny meeting**, on Thursday (Mr. Nicholson in the chair), the accounts for the three months ending with costs for April showed a balance of loss of 598£. 9s. 1d.; the debit balance amounted to 355£. 14s. 11d. No call was made, and the report was considered of an encouraging character. Details in another column.

The **South Australian Mining Association** (Burra Burra) has been reconstituted. The proposal is to regard the present capital of 12,320£. in 2464 shares of 5£. each as equivalent to 61,600£.; or, in other words, that every holder of one share is to have five shares in the new concern, and that further shares be issued to bring up the capital to 100,000£. There is to be a register of shares in London, and an English board of advice.

In the **Cape Copper Mining Company** advices, published in last week's Journal, it should have been stated that it is expected when the arrangements for mule transport are completed, the carriage by this mode, independently of ox traffic, will be about 400 tons per month.

The **Bank of England** return for the week ending on Wednesday evening showed in the **ISSUE DEPARTMENT** an increase in the "notes issued" of 674,600£., which is represented by a corresponding increase in the "coin and bullion" on the other side of the account. In the **BANKING DEPARTMENT** there is shown an increase in the "public deposits" of 189,300£.; in the "other deposits" of 288,032£.; and in the "rest" of 10,640£.; together, 455,932£., and a

decrease in the "seven day and other bills" of 17,978£.—467,954£. On the other side there is an increase in the "Government securities" of 25,391£., and in the "other securities" of 344,944£.—319,553£., making a total increase in the reserve of 787,507£.

At a meeting of the creditors of Messrs. E. G. Muntz and Co., metal brokers, of East India Avenue, on Thursday, the creditors consented to accept a composition of 5s. in 1£., upon liabilities amounting to 25,000£.

The **Breakburne Iron and Coal Company (Limited)**, in liquidation, will hold a meeting on Tuesday, to sanction, by special resolution, the proposition of the liquidator to compromise the lessors' claim, and the surrender to them of the leases. The plant, machinery, and other property of the undertaking are to be disposed of by auction, unless an acceptable offer be received in the meantime.

COAL MARKET.—The arrivals this week number 95 ships. The demand for house coals has been more active, and in the business done we quote an advance in the week of from 6d. to 9d. per ton. Hartley's have continued a steady trade, at last week's prices. Hetton Wallsend, 18s.; East Hartlepool, 17s. 3d.; Eden Main, 15s. 9d.; Kelloe Wallsend, 16s.; Gosforth Wallsend, 15s. 6d.—Unsold, 16 cargoes: 20 ships at sea.

EXPORTS OF COAL.—By the Monthly Circular of Messrs. Higginson, Liverpool, we learn that the quantity of coal exported in May was 829,376 tons, against 1,063,320 tons in the corresponding month of 1868, showing a decrease of 233,944 tons. The particulars are:—From the Northern Ports, 438,953 tons; Yorkshire, 32,741 tons; London, 1995 tons; Liverpool, 18,433 tons; Severn Ports, 275,117 tons; and Scotch Ports, 62,137 tons. The decrease was:—Northern Ports, 106,205 tons; Yorkshire, 15,469 tons; London, 2636 tons; Liverpool, 40,095 tons; Severn Ports, 45,200 tons; Scotch Ports, 24,339 tons. Total, January to May, 3,677,564 tons; January to May, 1868, 3,926,256 tons: decrease, 248,692 tons.

COALS, CINDERS, AND CULM.—A return moved for by Mr. Hussey Vivian states that the exports in 1868 were:—Coals, 10,497,811 tons; cinders, 325,066 tons; culm, 14,927 tons—total, 10,637,804 tons; patent fuel, 129,258 tons. The duties on coals, cinders, and culm exported were wholly repealed by Act 13 and 14 Vict., c. 95, from August 14, 1850. The total quantities of coal received coastwise was 10,611,705 tons in 1867, and 9,751,990 tons in 1868.

The attention of society in Turkey is now directed to industrial enterprises, and mining operations are in greatest favour. A dozen concessions of rights to work minerals on national lands have been granted to companies and individuals.

COPPER AGENCY, &c.

A **GENTLEMAN**, connected for many years with the Copper Trade in a large and important manufacturing town, is DESIROUS of ACCEPTING AGENCIES for the SALE of THIS as well as OTHER METALS, &c.

Apply, by letter in the first instance, to "Copper," care of Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son, Union-street, Birmingham.

TO SPECULATORS.

A **RETIRED MINE AGENT**, of great experience in Devon and Cornwall, is in a POSITION to GIVE the NAMES of FOUR PROGRESSIVE MINES, the shares of which at present prices are safe, in his opinion (founded on a perfect knowledge and reliable data), to ADVANCE HUNDREDS PER CENT. in a few months. Terms, commission on profit. Address, "Investor," MINING JOURNAL Office, London.

CAPITAL IS REQUIRED for the EXTENSION and WORKING of a VALUABLE COLLIERY in the WEST OF ENGLAND. Seams consist of good House, and superior Steam and Coking Coal. Gentlemen disposed to join the Proprietors can obtain particulars on application to "Alpha," 4, Albion-grove, Stoke Newington, London.

BLAST-ENGINE WANTED.—WANTED, TO PURCHASE, a SECONDHAND BLAST-ENGINE, with blast cylinders, complete. The steam cylinder to be about 20 inches diameter. Apply, stating price, &c., to the CWMFELIN TIN PLATE COMPANY, Swansea.

SOUTH MERLLYN MINE.—WANTED, TO PURCHASE, EIGHTY SHARES in the above. Address, "T. L.," Post Office, Holywell.

NEVADA LAND AND MINING COMPANY.—TO BE SOLD, TWENTY-FIVE SHARES (paid up) in the above company: 2s. 6d. per share discount will be taken. Apply to Mr. HAWSON, Agent, 1, Central-chambers, Sheffield.

INVESTMENTS IN LEAD MINES.—THE DIVIDENDS paid by LEAD MINES for the year have DOUBLED IN AMOUNT in the last ten years, and are likely to continue to increase. Some of the young lead mines will probably become profitable, and rise greatly in value in a short time. Full particulars, with a MAP of the Cardiganshire and Montgomeryshire districts (including Van, Dyffide, Plynlimon, East Darren, South Darren, Lisburne, Cwmystwith, Cefn Brynion, and other mines), can be obtained (price 1s.) on application to J. H. MURCHISON, Esq., No. 8, Austinfriars, London, E.C.

RHENISH PRUSSIA.

SEVERAL VALUABLE MINES FOR SALE.—LEAD, COPPER, BLENDE, and IRON. The Mining Laws of Prussia give with the concession to work, an absolute right of property in the mine for ever, subject only to a royalty of 2 per cent. Apply to Mr. YOUNGHUSBAND, 6½, Wilhelm Strasse, Bonn-on-Rhine.

COLONIAL BANK.—Subscribed capital, £2,000,000. Paid-up capital, 500,000.

The Court of Directors of the Colonial Bank hereby give notice that, in pursuance of the provisions of the Charter, a HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street Within, on TUESDAY, the 6th of July, 1869, at Two o'clock precisely, to receive the Report of the Proceedings of the Corporation.

The Transfer Books will be closed on 26th June, and re-opened on 14th July. By order of the Court of Directors, C. A. CALVERT, Secretary.

13, Bishopsgate-street Within, 14th June, 1869.

VAN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given that the directors have this day declared a DIVIDEND of FIVE SHILLINGS PER SHARE, payable on the 24th instant, to all shareholders registered on the books of the company on the morning of the 23d inst. By order, W. J. LAVINGTON, Sec. 63, Bishopsgate-street Within, June 17, 1869.

THE ALMADA SILVER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of this company will be HELD at the office of the company, No. 1, Winchester-buildings, London, E.C., on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of June inst., at One o'clock P.M. precisely, in pursuance of the Companies Act, 1867, when all the directors retire from office, and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election. By order of the Board, H. G. DENNISS, Secretary.

1, Winchester-buildings, Great Winchester-street, London, E.C. Dated this 18th day of June, 1869.

SAO VICENTE MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given that the FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the company will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, E.C., on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of June, 1869, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, for the purpose of receiving the report of the directors, and transacting the general business of the company, including the election of auditors. Also, that at such meeting a resolution will be proposed, authorising an increase of the capital of the company to the extent of £50,000, by the issue of 50,000 new shares of £1 each. The Transfer-books will be closed from the 21st to the 30th of June, both inclusive. By order of the Board, FRED. W. SMITH, Secretary. Dated this 7th day of June, 1869.

35A, Moorgate-street, London, E.C. N.B.—Holders of share warrants "Scrip," wishing to attend the meeting, must produce their scrip at the door.

YUDANAMUTANA COPPER MINING COMPANY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA (LIMITED). SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this company will be HELD at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street in the City of London, on MONDAY, the 28th day of June, 1869, at Twelve o'clock at noon, for the election of directors in lieu of directors retiring by rotation, and of auditors, and for general purposes. R. LOCK, Sec. 66, Cannon-street, London, E.C., 18th June, 1869.

THE GONNESSA MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be HELD at this office, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of June instant, at one o'clock in the afternoon. To receive the report of the directors and a statement of accounts for the twelve months ending 31st July, 1868.

To elect two directors in the place of James Henry Enthoven, Esq., and Edmund Alfred Pontifex, Esq., who retire from office in conformity with the Articles of Association, but who are eligible and offer themselves for re-election. To appoint two auditors for the ensuing year in the place of Edward John Bunney, Esq., who retires from office at this meeting, and of John Phillips, Esq., deceased; Mr. Bunney offers himself for re-election. And for general business, as authorised by the Deed of Settlement. By order of the Board, W. G. WILLIAMS, Secretary. 6, Queen Street Place, London, E.C., 10th June, 1869.

Tenders for Coal and other Mine Materials.

NOTICE.—TENDERS ARE INVITED FOR SUPPLYING WEST CHIVERTON and other MINES, situate within five miles of TRURO, CORNWALL, with from FIVE THOUSAND to SIX THOUSAND TONS of the BEST QUALITY STEAM COAL, IRON, STEEL, CANDLES, OILS, &c., for twelve months—viz., from the last day of June inst. to the last day of July, 1870. The coal must be delivered in the company's yard at Garra's Wharf, Truro, and all other articles must be delivered on the said mines free of freight, portage, or carriage, in such quantities and at such times as the agents may order.

Tenders, directed to me at Garra's Wharf, Truro, free of cost, endorsed "Tenders for Coal, &c.," will be received not later than One o'clock on Thursday, the 24th instant. The companies do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender. For further particulars, apply to RICHARD CLOGG, Purser, Liskeard. Dated West Chiverton Mine, 10th June, 1869.

TO BE SOLD, BY TENDER, with immediate possession, all that QUAY AND COAL YARD, situate adjoining the RIVER TAMAR, at CALSTOCK, containing 132 ft. in length of river frontage.

The above will be sold for the remainder of a term (52 years of which are unexpired), and subject to a conventional rent of £5 per annum. The above offers a good opportunity for coal merchants, shipowners, and miners. The proprietor will not be bound to accept the highest or any tender.

Further particulars may be obtained of Mr. JOEL DOWS, Calstock, who will show the premises; and sealed tenders should be sent to the undersigned on or before the 3d of July next. EDW. NICOLLS, Solicitor, Caillington. Dated June 16, 1869.

IN THE TOWER FOUNDRY IS THE TYNE DEPOT FOR MACHINERY of every description for WOOD and IRONSTONE, CORN-CRUSHING, and PUG MILLS. Also, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. PROPRIETOR—G. HARLE, JUNR.

No. 49, MAPLE STREET, NEWCASTLE. PURCHASERS of PORTABLE ENGINES and STEAM CRANES will do well to ask G. HARLE's price for the same.

LEAD ORES.				
Date.	Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
June 4	Minera	100	£12 16 6	P. Glover.
— ditto	—	90	12 13 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
— ditto	—	58	12 15 0	Panther Company.
— ditto	—	100	12 15 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
— ditto	—	40	12 15 6	— ditto
— ditto	—	62	12 19 6	P. Glover.
11	Powell United	30	12 3 0	Sims, Williams, & Co.
12	Llanerchyrant	65	12 16 0	Panther Company.
14	Dyllife	29	12 9 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
17	Whitwell	20	12 7 6	Runcorn Company.
— ditto (grey)	5	11 17 6	— ditto	—

BLENDE.				
Date.	Mine.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
June 4	Minera	100	£4 0 6	Kenrick and Son.
— ditto	—	100	4 0 0	Vivian and Son.
— ditto	—	55	3 8 6	— ditto
— ditto	—	83	2 18 0	Kenrick and Son.
— ditto	—	56	3 5 6	— ditto
10	Trelogan	140	3 8 0	— ditto

BLACK TIN.				
Date.	Mines.	Ts. c. q. lbs.	Price p. ton.	Amount. Purchasers.
June 3	West Godolphin	4 7 0 12	£73 15 0	£321 4 0—Boitho.
11	Royalton	5 8 3 12	75 10 0	—
— ditto	—	0 2 1 15	69 0 0	418 1 8—
12	Wheal Uny	9 0 1 24	71 3 4	642 2 11—
— ditto	—	3 2 2 12	71 0 0	222 5 1—
16	Great Wheal Vor	50 3 3 22	—	3695 14 4—

COPPER ORES. Sampled May 26, and sold at Swansea June 15.

Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.
Knockmahon	74	10½	£6 14 6	Moonta	89	15½	£9 10 0
ditto	73	10½	6 16 6	ditto	25	6½	3 18 0
ditto	80	9½	6 1 0	ditto	70	14½	9 1 6
ditto	128	10½	6 16 6	ditto	69	14½	9 0 0
ditto	80	9	5 13 0	ditto	13	6½	3 12 6
ditto	75	9½	5 13 6	ditto	28	10	12 7 0
ditto	125	10½	6 12 0	Cape	18	27½	18 1 6
ditto	90	7½	4 14 6	Coburn dist.	85	16½	10 9 6
ditto	88	4	4 12 0	ditto	84	16½	10 9 0
Berehaven	75	8½	5 4 0	ditto	82	17	10 10 6
ditto	71	8½	5 1 6	ditto	80	16½	10 10 0
ditto	80	7½	4 14 6	ditto	2	48½	50 17 6
ditto	79	7½	4 15 0	Ashes	95	6½	3 10 6
ditto	155	8½	5 2 0	Copper reg.	33	34	21 0 0
ditto	118	8½	5 0 6	Copper ore	14	22½	13 14 0
ditto	106	8½	5 10 6	ditto	1	25½	16 4 0
Moonta	28	15½	9 14 0	ditto	7	10½	6 10 0
ditto	90	15	9 13 6	Copper reg.	6	41½	26 9 6

TOTAL PRODUCE.									
Knockmahon	819	£4922	9	0	Ashes	95	£354	17	6
Berehaven	681	3457	12	0	Copper regulus	33	693	0	0
Moonta	482	4413	10	6	Copper ore	22	253	13	6
Cape	18	325	7	0	Copper regulus	6	158	17	0
Coburn	352	3526	13	6					

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED:—

Names.	Tons.	Amount.
Copper Miners' Company	531½	£3778 1

THE IRON AND STEEL INSTITUTE.

ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY, 1869.

PRESIDENT—THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, K.G.
 BANKERS—NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
 TREASURER—DAVID DALE, Darlington.
 SECRETARY—JNO. JONES, Middlesbrough.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS

Will be delivered by

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, K.G., &c.,
 On WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 23,
 IN THE
 HALL OF THE SOCIETY OF ARTS, JOHN STREET, ADELPHI, LONDON,
 Commencing at Eight o'clock.
 EACH MEMBER MAY INTRODUCE A VISITOR.

Copies of the rules, and other particulars of the Institute, may be obtained from the undersigned— JNO. JONES, Secretary.
 Iron Trade Offices, Middlesbrough, June 16, 1869.

Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION will be HELD at FALMOUTH at the end of AUGUST next, immediately after the Meeting of the British Association at Exeter.
 MEDALS and PRIZES will be awarded for EXHIBITS and SCIENTIFIC PAPERS or ESSAYS in the MECHANICAL, FINE ART, PHOTOGRAPH, NATURAL HISTORY, and other departments.
 Lists of Prizes and Preliminary and Forms to be filled up by Exhibitors, and all further information, may be obtained of the honorary secretaries,
 W. P. DYMOND,
 A. LLOYD FOX.
 Polytechnic Hall, Falmouth.

Notices to Correspondents.

* Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be read on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

GOLD MACHINERY.—"F. W. F." (Picton, N.S.) will receive some particulars from a gentleman who is interested in the invention.

SCALE FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.—To avoid the necessity of frequent application we may state our charge for general advertisements is—for six lines and under, 4s.; per line afterwards, 8d. Average, twelve words per line.

THE MINING JOURNAL,
Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, JUNE 19, 1869.

THE FERNDALE COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

Another fearful explosion! Such was the melancholy intelligence which quickly spread through the whole district of the picturesque Rhondda Valley, South Wales, one morning last week, and such was the news which fled with lightning speed, sending a momentary pang throughout the heart of the nation, and vividly recalling to recollection, for the instant, the perilous avocations of the miner. It is, indeed, distressing to think that every now and then the whole kingdom is electrified with the news of such terrible and heart-rending events. A colliery explosion, and the sudden death of a large number of colliers, sends for the moment a deeper pang of regret and a more poignant thrill of horror throughout the nation than the fall of many soldiers slain in battle, whilst fighting for the nation's honour and the nation's glory. But the feeling aroused by the calamity of an explosion is temporary—almost momentary—the event is buried with the blackened corpses; and the poor collier (whose whole life has been spent amidst dangers, and it may be said almost in the face of death itself) lies in the rude, hastily-made grave, and in a few weeks is entirely forgotten, save by his immediate family and friends. The calamity at Ferndale on Friday was one which, for the number of the victims laid low by the direct effect of the explosion, or the equally fatal after-damp, will place it amongst the most notable which has ever occurred in this kingdom, and its direct consequences are such as will not only require but demand prompt and liberal pecuniary aid from the public.

It is not our intention here to enter into any minute details of this distressing event. Suffice it, therefore, to say that on the morning in question some five hundred men and boys descended the pit in their usual health and light heartedness, and separated themselves into the three separate workings or districts; that scarcely had the work of the day commenced than a low peculiar rumbling, with a perceptible vibration of the earth, took place. In another instant a dense volume of smoke and dust belched forth from the downcast shaft, too plainly announcing to those familiar with such sounds that a fearful explosion had occurred. In a few hours more between fifty and sixty mangled and blackened corpses had been brought to bank, and borne, amidst shrieks and lamentations, to the houses which they had only left a short time previously in all the health and pride of youth and manhood.

This calamity, so fearful in its consequences, makes the mind naturally and almost instinctively revert to the subject of ventilation, and both the London and provincial press have already begun to teem with suggestions from amateur mining engineers and non-practical men as to the steps to be adopted to prevent the recurrence of such an event. There is an old saying, and one which has a good deal of common sense in it, to the effect that everyone who has a smattering of book-keeping believes he would make a most excellent Chancellor of the Exchequer. So everybody who has ever been down a pit is ready to propound theories for the better regulation of collieries, and imagines that if he had the management of a pit no explosion would ever occur there at all events. Such we say, in all seriousness, is the view of some, but with practical engineers and miners the theories and suggestions emanating from such sources will be treated with the silent indifference they deserve. The Ferndale Colliery has one of the most able, practical, scientific, and careful managers in the whole kingdom. The name of RICHARD BEDLINGTON is known throughout the whole mining community of South Wales, and the papers which he has read, and the discussions in which he has taken part, at the meetings of the South Wales Institute of Engineers plainly bespeak him to be a gentleman of great scientific attainments. We know the colliery in question is of a most "fiery" character, previous events have, alas! too plainly established that fact; but every means to dilute and render harmless the noxious gases were carried out with most anxious care and personal superintendence, whilst, it is said, the double-shaft system for each distinct working has long since existed at Ferndale.

Notwithstanding these precautions, the distressing event has occurred, and past experience almost justifies us in saying that explosions of greater or lesser magnitude ever will occur, no matter how careful general managers may be—how often or rigidly Government inspection be enforced, or however hedged in and surrounded by Acts of Parliament the proprietor may be. We believe that a more careful and systematic supervision by practical "viewers" would go a great way to lessen the frequency of explosion, but it would be idle to think it would altogether prevent such occurrences. Nothing can prevent (as the mines are at present worked) sudden falls of roof, or it may be the holing into an abandoned heading out of which is emitted the long pent up and fatal gas. But why should these abandoned working places exist at all, or rather why should they exist unventilated? Is there any absolute necessity for these old abandoned workings to be bratticed up? Is there any practical difficulty, an utter impossibility, to have the working places, although they have been abandoned, still within the radius of the life-preserving air? Could not the ventilating appliances be made sufficiently capacious to afford air to every working place in the colliery, no matter whether actually in work or abandoned?

It is well known as a fact, that some of the most able and scientific of our managers of mines have stated that such is feasible of adoption; and not only so, they have not hesitated to affirm that until such a plan is carried out in fiery pits the ventilation cannot

be considered complete, and consequently the lives of the men are not so safe and secure as they might be. We would not anticipate the facts which will be elicited at the coroner's inquisition, but we believe it will be proved that the lamentable event which has just occurred at Ferndale was caused by one of the workmen, probably one of the deceased, suddenly striking into an old abandoned heading, where the explosive gas had long been pent up. We believe, also, there is too much reason to fear that the gas which issued from the abandoned heading came in contact with the naked light of a collier. Locked safety-lamps were exclusively used in the pit, and yet an open safety-lamp has been found in the very heading where the explosion occurred. If such should be the case it is another and fearfully conclusive proof of the truth of the remarks which we made in our last—that the carelessness, or worse, the criminal recklessness of the collier, is by far the most dangerous element in the working of a mine, inasmuch as it is one which no engineering skill or mechanical appliance can effectually guard against. Whilst, therefore, explosive gas in abandoned headings is allowed to remain, liable to be tapped at any moment, and whilst colliers will set at defiance all rules and regulations, explosions will and must occur; but if the present calamity should lead our mining engineers and practical colliers to devise some means by which old abandoned headings should still receive ventilation, then one of the chief causes of these distressing calamities will have been removed, and the event which we all now so much deplore, and which has been so fearful in its results, shall not have been in vain. In the meantime, our duty is plain—sympathy with the proprietors, and practical substantial aid to the widows and destitute children.

ECONOMY IN IRON MANUFACTURE.

It is the determination of the people who have the management of the iron mills in Russia to do their work upon the most approved plans. For instance, possessed already of steam-hammers of considerable power they are, nevertheless, having these supplemented by others of a force equal to any to be found in the most modern department of any British iron works. The tools which they are now using have been sent out from this country, and those which they will soon receive will also go from the same firm. A member of it has just returned from making the requisite arrangement in the Muscovite empire.

Illustrative of the circumstance that at the iron works in Russia the managers are keeping themselves abreast of all the latest improvements in this country, is the fact that at the same time that they are increasing their individual hammer-power ironmasters in Great Britain, who are occupied in chief part in the manipulating of rails, are simultaneously extending their operations in a like direction.

Much economy results from care in this respect. Rails of larger proportions and of higher quality than have hitherto been common are demanded by foreign customers. In the producing of these at a moderate outlay much saving is effected by the rapidity with which forceful concussion can be brought to bear upon the metal in its early stages of manipulation. Ironmasters, who in this country have long held a distinguished position in the rail trade, are determined that they will not allow themselves to be distanced in the competitive race by modern firms, either here or abroad. They are, therefore, giving instructions for hammers of a calibre which would only a few years ago have been thought altogether out of proportion to the work required, but which are now acknowledged to be requisite to be laid down. And the firms who are doing this have at the same time intimated that they will not hesitate to make further advances as need may require.

Cause for gratification is found in the circumstance that in the iron works of this country the steam-hammer, in its varied shapes, is supplanting, in not a few instances, the old helve. There is one extensive iron works in this country in which there is not now, I think, a helve to be found. The notion which iron works managers of the old school clung to for a long time is being exploded. It is now admitted by men who know most upon the subject that better work can be done with the steam-hammer than with the helve, even where much dress has yet to be beaten out of the iron. Then the immensely greater advantage which accrues from the use of the steam tool when the blow has to be modulated gives it a place which cannot be occupied by the helve. Most of the firms who produce these hammers are doing more in that branch of their trade than has marked their operations for some time past.

THE DURATION OF OUR COAL FIELDS.

In the Supplement to this week's Journal we have printed the very interesting discussion in the House of Commons on this subject, from which it may fairly be anticipated that the forthcoming report of the Royal Commission on British Coal Fields will be of a most satisfactory and encouraging character. We are reminded that so far back as 1829, when steam-power had scarcely emerged from its infancy, the attention of Parliament was called to the practice of burning most of the small coal at the pit's mouth. This practice had originated chiefly in the assessment of duties upon coal in London by measure and not by weight, so that it became the interest of the dealer to export it in the most compact form. The alarm raised by Sir W. ARMSTRONG and Prof. STANLEY JEVONS, and taken up by Messrs. J. STUART MILL and GLADSTONE, the latter gentleman insisting upon the exhaustibility of our coal fields as a strong reason for reducing the National Debt. The absurdity of this proposition is ably exposed in the Times, which, after referring to the rapid increase in the production and consumption of coal during the past few years, remarks that the question obviously involves several independent processes of investigation, and Mr. HUSSEY VIVIAN gives a very satisfactory account of the course pursued by the Commission of which he is a member. Five sub-committees have been appointed to report on five distinct points—the possible depth of coal workings, the alleged waste in the consumption of coal, the alleged waste in the production of coal, the supposed existence of coal fields under more recent strata, and the probable future consumption of coal. The researches of the fourth sub-committee appear to be completed, and their results have been summed up in a memorandum by Sir RODERICK MURCHISON, showing that we have a very large estimated reserve of coal in fields hitherto unknown. Whether these fields are really accessible or capable of being worked must depend on considerations within the province of the first sub-committee, for it is vain to congratulate ourselves on the existence of inexhaustible mines of wealth, only to be exhumed at a temperature beyond the endurance of man. The same remark applies to another enquiry of more immediate interest, which has been wisely entrusted to some of the most eminent coalowners—the enquiry into the probable extent of the coal fields now in work. Mr. VIVIAN's statement on this point is so eminently gratifying that, had it not been made under a sense of responsibility, we might regard it as too good to be true.

"The only district completely finished was that which embraced the Bristol, Somersetshire, and Gloucestershire coal fields; of this only 1-75th or 1-40th, according to the depth taken, had been exhausted; and, supposing the national consumption to maintain an average of 100,000,000 tons a year, the supply from this district alone might be regarded as practically inexhaustible. He believed the reports upon the other coal fields would prove as satisfactory as this was, and if they did, there could be no reasonable doubt we had coal enough for all time."

It cannot be doubted that, as Mr. VIVIAN says, 20,000,000 will have been well spent in eliciting the information which the report of the Commission will give us, and few will be inclined to rest the general case, with Mr. J. S. MILL, on the ground of our duty towards our posterity. That posterity has claims upon us no one disputes, but it is absurd to represent them as claims of gratitude, just as it would be absurd to regard the exertions of a parent for the sake of his children in the light of an obligation conferred by the latter. If by paying a higher price for coal now we could cheapen it for the benefit of a distant age, no economist would recommend us to make the sacrifice; on the contrary, we should, doubtless, be urged to let the money thus saved "fructify in our pockets." The relation between ourselves and generations beyond the vanishing point of political vision, however metaphysically interesting, cannot determine the expediency of husbanding coal instead of wasting it. The expediency of husbanding coal is a most palpable dictate of self-interest; for as in agriculture so in mining, and almost every other department of human industry, each new augmentation of produce is obtained at a cost more than proportionate. We cannot tell, indeed,

what new agent may displace steam-power, or what new method of generating steam-power may be discovered by science. Still less can we foresee whether the marvellous progress of the mechanical arts and manufactures, of which steam-power is at once the cause and effect, will be maintained at the same rate of expansion. But all this is little better than visionary speculation. We see that coal is not only a necessary of life in this climate, with our present knowledge of natural laws, but also the mainstay of all our great industries. So essential is it that it often pays better to bring the raw material to the neighbourhood of coal mines than to bring the coal to the place where the raw material is produced. So disastrous is the want of it that Ireland, being almost without coal, is almost without manufactures, though it is believed that on the south-east coast, at least, manufactures could be profitably carried on with sea-borne coal from South Wales. It is enough for us to realise that in using coal we are not using an unlimited resource, like water-power, but a limited resource, like the woods cut down by our forefathers to feed their charcoal furnaces, with the difference that it takes a geological period to reproduce it. We are quite right, therefore, in economising coal in every way that science can suggest, and that whether the stock be sufficient to last 2000 years, as was formerly supposed, or only 100 years, as we have lately been warned.

THE IRON AND STEEL INSTITUTE.

The announcement that the IRON AND STEEL INSTITUTE has now been completely established will be received with pleasure by the readers of the *Mining Journal* generally, more especially as, in the final settlement of the rules, it has been determined to admit as members not only gentlemen connected with the manufacture of iron and steel, but those connected with their application. The inaugural address will be delivered at the Society of Arts, on Wednesday evening next, by the Duke of DEVONSHIRE, as President of the new Institute. It would, probably, be difficult to find one more thoroughly competent than his Grace to fill the office he has accepted, and the founders of the Institute may fairly congratulate themselves upon being enabled to hold their inaugural meeting under the presidency of so good a leader. The number of members of the Institute has gradually and steadily increased, until at the present time upwards of 200 are associated—a number amply sufficient to ensure the success of the new society. At the council meeting at York, on Friday last, nearly 50 additional candidates for membership were passed, and will be balloted for in the usual manner before the meeting on Wednesday, in order to give them the right to be present.

The rules of the Institute appear to have been framed with much care and judgment, and there will be no difficulty under them of carrying out to the fullest extent the objects of the Institute—to afford a means of communication between members of the iron and steel trades upon matters bearing upon the respective manufactures, excluding all questions connected with wages and trade regulations, and to arrange periodical meetings for the purpose of discussing practical and scientific subjects bearing upon the manufacture and working of iron and steel. The arrangements as to eligibility and election of officers are well calculated to ensure the infusion of new spirit to the council from time to time as circumstances may require, without affording the opportunity for so revolutionising it at each annual meeting as to impair its efficiency by depriving it of that intimate knowledge of internal affairs which is essential to the welfare of the Institute. The arrangement as to the general meetings of the Institute is likewise admirable—two are to be held in each year in London, which will suffice to prevent any undue prominence being given to any particular district, and the others are to be held in such localities as the council may direct, which will permit of steps being taken for the discussion of any technical question connected with the progress of the iron and steel trades being taken in the particular district wherein it can be best examined, whether from some process under consideration being in practical use there or from any other cause.

In its mode of procedure the Iron and Steel Institute will correspond pretty closely to the British Association for the Advancement of Science, except that their wanderings will be more confined to the iron and steel-producing districts, and that the papers discussed will be exclusively upon subjects connected with industrial science bearing upon the production and application of iron and steel. It is understood that the meetings of the Institute will be made to assume a thoroughly business character, assemblies of a purely sociable nature being as far as practicable avoided. The local authorities of a district visited would undertake to superintend the general arrangements for the convenience of visiting members; but beyond this, and the organisation of means for the inspection of the principal works in the neighbourhood, nothing very particular would be required. A portion of each day would be devoted to the reading and discussion of papers bearing upon the iron and steel trades, and one or two lectures from eminent scientific men might be arranged in connection with the provincial meetings. At the meeting on Wednesday, however, these matters will, it may be presumed, be more fully discussed, as the iron trade generally appears to have taken a very lively interest in the association, and the noble President's intimate connection with an important branch of the trade is a sufficient guarantee that his inaugural address will be one of considerable interest and great practical value.

THE REGULATION OF MINES BILL.—The efforts of Lord ELCHO to save the time of the Committee of the House of Commons, by endeavouring to get the representatives of the colliery owners and the working miners to come to an agreement as to some of the principal clauses of the Mines Regulation Bill, have not been unsuccessful. Several of the most important provisions of the Bill were very fully discussed, in a truly amicable and temperate manner, and suggestions on both sides were adopted. With regard to the discharging of the check-weighman, which the owners wished to rest in their hands, seeing that, as on a recent occasion, such a person had the power to stop the working of a colliery whenever he thought proper, it has been agreed that dismissal should be left to some tribunal on appeal. The body to be appealed to will, it is expected, either be fixed by the Home Secretary, or such as may be agreed upon by the Committee of the House. There was a good deal of discussion as to the number of hours boys should work in collieries, objections being taken on the part of the men to any arrangement which would allow of their working long hours at a time in relays. No agreement was come to, so that the clause will be left for the decision of the House, as well as that relating to the age at which boys shall enter mines—although with regard to both clauses it was proposed to apply as few as possible of the provisions of the Factory Act to them. The weighing clause was satisfactorily arranged, and a rather important agreement was come to with regard to the recovery of the penalties for infringing or neglecting the carrying out of the rules, &c., and the clause is to so worded as to come under the Masters and Servants Act. The appointment of Inspectors and sub-Inspectors was left to the Committee of the House. It is, however, certain that there will be no sub-Inspectors appointed, and it is not likely that any attempt in that direction will be persisted in. Opinions even amongst the most practical of our engineers are divided as to the necessity for appointing more Inspectors. Great credit, however, is due to Lord ELCHO for his exertions in bringing about an arrangement as to several of the clauses, and for his kindness in bringing the leading members of both parties together at his own residence, and assisting in the discussion.

EXTENSION OF THE SIX-INCH GOVERNMENT SURVEY.—The Government Geological Maps of Scotland and Ireland, and of Lancashire, have for some time past been laid down upon the scale of 6 inches to a mile. Some time ago the mine proprietors and managers in North Wales desired that the map of their district, which was upon the scale of 1 inch to a mile, should be of the larger proportions, and they expressed their desire to Government. The application was complied with, and the Government Surveyors are at work in North Wales, effecting the desired change. A similar wish was expressed by the Staffordshire people, where, too, the map is at 1 inch to a mile; the needed enlargement is, however, to take place in respect of that part of the kingdom also. It is to be inferred that the announcement will be received with especial satisfaction there, for it will be seen that at the starting of the new Mining Institute in Wolverhampton the President, in his inaugural address, adverted to the importance of surface surveys being made by men who are usually more accom-

plished in surface work than are mining engineers generally. When a 6-inch map has been prepared, plottings at 5 feet to a mile can be obtained from the Survey Department. These will be found sufficient to guide the underground work, without any surface measuring by the mining engineer. The extension to any field of the 6-inch scale is a great boon to such a district, for being made by men so competent as those who acknowledge Mr. Ramsay for their leader (under Sir Roderick Murchison), the calculations may, of course, be relied upon with all confidence as to their accuracy.

THE SOUTH MIDLAND INSTITUTE OF MINING ENGINEERS.—The South Midland Institute of Mining, Civil, and Mechanical Engineers, which started last week, is receiving somewhat distinguished accessions. Professor A. C. Ramsay, the director of the Government Geological Survey, has expressed his readiness to become an honorary member. Lord Lichfield, the Lord-Lieutenant of Staffordshire, has been made a patron, and Lord Lyttelton, the Lord-Lieutenant of Worcestershire, has chosen the Vice-Presidency. One of the earliest papers to be read at the Institute will be one upon a plan of consuming smoke, which has been found to work with great success at collieries and at mills in Staffordshire and in Yorkshire. We speak of the open grate method of Messrs. Tildesley and Bird, of Willenhall, which has been fully described in the *Mining Journal*.

MINING, METALS, AND MINERALS—PATENT MATTERS.

BY MICHAEL HENRY,

Patent Agent and Adviser, Memb. Soc. Arts, Assoc. Soc. Eng.

Mr. JULIAN BERNARD, of the Strand, has obtained a patent for an invention relating to preparing and dressing ores and minerals, and in the machinery or apparatus employed therein. This invention relates—firstly, to a stone, ore, or mineral breaking or crushing machine, and consists of the use and employment of a series of movable teeth or segments, made of steel or other metal, placed upon and secured in blocks or rollers, containing suitably formed grooves or recesses for the reception of such teeth or segments, and admitting of their ready removal or renewal, without involving the removal of the blocks or rollers from their shafts or the shafts from their bearings. Motion may be imparted to these rollers or blocks by gearing, and in the usual manner. Secondly, it consists in imparting a lateral and differential motion to crushing rollers, and which may be effected by means of a cam or eccentric secured to the shaft or shafts on which the rollers are secured, and which is so placed and arranged that its differential outline comes in contact with a fixed stud or pin in the course of its revolution, the object of which motion is to cause the surfaces of such rollers to wear out more evenly. Thirdly, this invention relates to a method and means of sising or dividing the materials, and consists of combining plain inclined surfaces with inclined perforated plates or sieves, over which the material to be operated upon is passed, and by which a more perfect result is obtained, the whole of the perforated plates and plain inclined plates being placed and arranged in a suitable framing common to the entire number being employed, and leading into separate divisions or compartments in which the materials are deposited.

Mr. H. L. BENNISON, of Greenwich, has specified an invention for a rotary engine and pump, to be driven by water or steam-power. This invention comprises the constructing the engine with a four-way cock, for working supply and exhaust or waste, and the special construction of the said cock, by so altering the form of the section of the passage-way of each arm in the length of the arm, and proportioning the ways through the plug so as to avoid the constriction which ordinarily occurs in four-way cocks. With this object the form may be circular at the extremities of the arms, and thence taper or change up to the plug-seat, where the size may be diminished, as presented against the cross section of the plug, and enlarged in the direction of the side or length of the plug, which it is believed will afford the means of constructing the cock with a plug of less diameter than heretofore; and though it may be only partially open to admit steam, water, air, &c., will allow of a free and rapid exhaust. The engine has an external cylinder, arranged for a shaft to pass through its ends, and within it, and on the shaft carries an internal cylinder, thus leaving an annular cylindrical space between the two cylinders, into which the steam or water ports open, and which ports will serve for supply and exhaust or waste, one for each (but interchangeable), accordingly as the cock is worked to reverse the engine as desired. One large cam partly occupies an annular space, and another smaller one is arranged concentric with the shaft, the two being used respectively for forcing into and forcing out from the inner cylinder the sliding blades, which form the necessary stops across the space, one special feature herein being the making the larger cam, H-shaped in the plan, with ends so cut away to clear the ports to prevent back pressure, and in recessing or seating the ends into inner surface of external cylinder. The improved rotary engine is intended to be used as an air and water pump.

THE EXPORT COAL TRADE.—The quantity of coal exported from the United Kingdom in April was 977,938 tons, as compared with 1,038,426 tons in April, 1868, and 829,505 tons in April, 1867. For the four months ending April 30 this year the aggregate coal shipments from the United Kingdom amounted to 3,105,413 tons, as compared with 3,109,388 tons in the corresponding period of 1868, and 2,716,700 tons in the corresponding period of 1867. In these totals the shipments made to France figured for 661,749 tons, 627,101 tons, and 656,942 tons respectively. The exports have increased this year to Russia, the Hanse Towns, France, Spain, and Italy; but they have decreased to Sweden, Denmark, Prussia, Holland, the United States, Brazil, and British India. The value of the coal exported from the United Kingdom in April was 453,840*l.*, as compared with 506,108*l.* in April, 1868, and 426,887*l.* in April, 1867; and in the four months ending April 30 this year, 1,506,949*l.*, as compared with 1,556,649*l.* in the corresponding period of 1868, and 1,421,955*l.* in the corresponding period of 1867.

EXPORTS OF RAILWAY IRON.—The exports of railway iron from the United Kingdom in April showed a large increase, amounting to 85,147 tons, as compared with 58,904 tons in April, 1868, and 43,974 tons in April, 1867. A large share of the increase was derived from the augmentation in the exports to Russia; the shipments to the United States showed but a small advance upon those made in the same direction in April, 1868. In the four months ending April 30 this year the aggregate shipments of railway iron from the United Kingdom amounted to 233,353 tons, as compared with 178,931 tons in the corresponding period of 1868, and 133,875 tons in the corresponding period of 1867. The shipments have considerably increased this year to Russia and the United States; they have also increased to Sweden, France, Spain, the Danubian Principalities, Brazil, Peru, Chili, British America, and Australia. On the other hand, they have decreased to Prussia, Holland, Egypt, Cuba, and British India. The value of the railway iron exported in April was 664,062*l.*, as compared with 446,000*l.* in April, 1868, and 343,549*l.* in April, 1867; and for the four months ending April 30 this year, 1,783,572*l.*, as compared with 1,375,684*l.* in the corresponding period of 1868, and 1,104,416*l.* in the corresponding period of 1867.

BRIDGE RAILWAY OVER THE MERSEY.—In referring to the various propositions which have from time to time been made for connecting the railway systems of France and England, so as to avoid the inconvenience of transshipment to pass the Straits of Dover, a very decided opinion has been expressed in the *Mining Journal* that both for facility of construction, and for utility when constructed, a bridge would possess innumerable advantages which could not be hoped for in a tunnel; and, drawing conclusions from the same considerations, we have no hesitation in commending the proposition of Messrs. LOW and THOMAS for connecting the railways of Liverpool and Birkenhead with each other as more worthy of support than any of the tunnel schemes which have been put forward. The excessively foul state of the Metropolitan Railway, notwithstanding the efforts which have been made to ventilate it, must have created anything but a favourable impression concerning railways through tunnels, the mouths of which are so confined that they do not possess the advantage of natural ventilation, or through those which are constructed of such a form, either through necessary curves or gradients, that lodgments are formed wherein the vitiated atmosphere can accumulate. But apart from the objection to tunnel-railways when constructed, their construction in such unfavourable positions as beneath estuaries and straits is attended by risks from which bridge-railways are entirely free, an accident in the construction of a bridge being a repairable damage, confined to the portion actually injured, whilst such an accident as the foundation of a tunnel (and as the existence of a single fault or fissure in the strata passed through, in

such positions as these mentioned, would render such a calamity extremely probable, it is not unreasonable to anticipate its possible occurrence) would render the further prosecution of the enterprise impracticable. These facts have already been ascertained from actual experience: the Chalk Pier, at Brighton, when damaged by one of the most severe storms which had visited the proverbially stormy coast upon which it is situated, was repaired in a comparatively short time, and at a moderate cost; whilst the percolation of the water from only so small a river as the Tamar (beneath the bed of which a level—a tunnel, in fact—had been driven with all the skill which practised mining engineers could apply to prevent accident) sufficed to inundate the entire Tamar Mine, and defy the efforts of our English engineers to repair the damage. In a few days the price of shares in the undertaking descended from several pounds each to 1*s.* per share, and the mine still remains idle, although some years have elapsed since the calamity, and although great riches are known to exist within it. Of course, all efforts to unwater the mine are useless, as the water removed by the pumps simply makes room for a fresh supply from the river. The proposal of Messrs. LOW and THOMAS has been fully laid before the members of the Mersey Dock and Harbour Board, in a letter by the projectors of the enterprise, in which the several projects are compared, and the relative merits and defects of each pointed out. The physical characteristics of the locality are described as presenting insuperable obstacles to any tunnelling scheme, whilst the bridge, even giving the unnecessary clearance of 140 feet above high-water mark, will have better gradients to connect the lines which cross it with the existing railways than would be possible with a tunnel, and the length of the line is $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile shorter than the shortest of all the others proposed.

REPORT FROM SCOTLAND.

JUNE 16.—The Pig-Iron Market has been heavy this week, with hanging prices till yesterday, when a very small business was done at 50*s.* 7*d.* cash, and 51*s.* a month—being easier terms. The quantity of iron held in store for speculative purposes is very large, and the object is to get it reduced to more limited dimensions. At Govan only two furnaces are now in blast, one having been extinguished since last noticed. During the week the quantity of pig-iron shipped from the Scotch ports was 11,890 tons, against 14,700 tons in the corresponding week last year. To-day about 7000 tons were done at 50*s.* 7*d.* to 50*s.* 8*d.* cash, and 51*s.* a month, closing sellers 4*d.* per ton more. No. 1, g.m.b., 51*s.* 3*d.*; No. 3, 50*s.* 3*d.*; Coltness, 60*s.*; Gartsherrie, 59*s.*; Calder, 57*s.*; Glengarnock, 55*s.*; Shotts, 52*s.* 6*d.* at Bo'ness—all No. 1. Manufactured iron is in quiet but pretty steady demand, order after order coming quietly out, with a disposition on the part of buyers to secure better terms, but without success. The purchaser of rails for the Russian Government paid a visit to this neighbourhood since last report, and bought all the rails in this market at 7*l.* at the works, makers requiring 7*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* to 7*l.* 5*s.*, f.o.b. Angle, plate, and nail-rod iron in more than ordinary demand; and some of the pipe makers are working double shifts. The Malleable Iron Works at Gartcosh was exposed for sale here last week, at 7500*l.*, but did not find a purchaser.

The Coal Trade is uneasy, drifting between the coal and iron masters, neither having a sufficient hold of it. The last quoted prices are unchanged, but the business done is an average one, the shipments for the week just ended being 22,885 tons, against 21,830 tons in the corresponding week of last year. The colliers are unsettled, and are aiming at a further advance in wages. Mr. McDonald has sent down from London an appeal to the men not to sign any petitions that may be presented to them from the employers against what he conceives to be the best principles of the Bill introduced into the House of Commons to amend the Mines Protection Act, inasmuch as the employers would thereby stultify previous memorials to the Legislature in 1864, 1865, and 1866. Of course, the men are following his advice *en masse*, and will listen to nothing but Mr. McDonald's amendments.

The Shipbuilding Trade on the Clyde is displaying all its activity, and both banks of the river show what this district can effect in shipbuilding. The Trinity Corporation have contracted here for two twin screw steamers, for special service in India. A screw steamer of 450 tons, and 80-horse power, has been launched for the Asia Minor Steam Company, named the *Attalo*; also, a ship of 900 tons, A1 at Lloyd's, named the *Lammershagen*, for R. M. Stoman, Hamburg; and a number of other craft of varied tonnage.

THE NORTH OF ENGLAND IRON AND COAL TRADES.

MIDDLESBOROUGH, JUNE 17.—In the different branches of the Iron Trade of this district there is a continued activity. More especially does this remark apply to the rail mill department, which is very busy. Without doubt this branch has come to be the staple of Cleveland, and the facility and cheapness with which rails can be turned out of this district have secured for manufacturers as much work as they are comfortably able to accomplish. The mills are at present so busy, and there is a prospect of so much further work, on account of the construction of different railways, that masters are careless about booking fresh orders except at an advance on current quotations. The demand for pig-iron remains considerable. Prices are quoted—No. 1, 48*s.* 6*d.*; No. 3, 45*s.*; No. 4, 44*s.* 6*d.*, net cash at works, or f.o.b. on the Tees. There at present about 85 furnaces in blast in this district. The furnaces undergoing repair, and new ones in course of erection, will, when completed, largely augment the power of production. There is a better tone about the bar iron trade. Common bars are sold at from 6*l.* 5*s.* to 6*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* For forge and angle iron there are numerous enquiries. The shipbuilding trade is active. A fine vessel was last week launched from the iron shipbuilding yard of Richardson, Duck, and Co. The natural consequence of the activity in the shipbuilding trade is a good demand for ship plates, and the plate mills are now, as they have been for some time past, fully occupied. The selling prices of ship-plates is from 7*l.* 10*s.* to 7*l.* 15*s.*; boiler-plates from 8*l.* 10*s.* to 8*l.* 15*s.* Foundry iron is not so much sought after, but engineering establishments are busy. The stocks in makers' hands have increased of late. Warrant steel is still on the decrease. The coal trade is in much the same position as when we last wrote. The shipments of coals from the port of Middlesborough have not improved of late, but Hartlepool and the Tyne have taken in large freights for shipment.

TRADE OF THE TYNE AND WEAR.

GATESHEAD, JUNE 17.—The rate of freights from the Tyne to London continues extremely low, and only about 5*s.* 6*d.* per ton can be had for sailing ships. Foreign freights are, however, a little better, and prices have slightly advanced. Freights to the Baltic ports are also advancing. The Coke Trade to Spain continues good. The arrivals amount to 241 vessels from abroad and along the coast. In the Wear there has been a scarcity of vessels, and freights coastwise have been a little firmer, but the collieries, the coking coals excepted, are not fully employed. The iron works are well employed, but the prices obtained are not sufficiently remunerative, and makers are anxiously looking for an advance in this respect. Should the Iron Trade continue to advance, of which there is every prospect, more furnaces may be expected to be put into blast on the Tyne shortly. The engine shops and foundries are very busy, and they are pushing on as hard as possible, in anticipation of the holiday to be expected during the Newcastle race week, the great summer holiday of this district. The Iron Shipbuilding Trade is very satisfactory; but one of the most important trades on the Tyne still continues extremely dull and flat—that is, the Alkali and General Chemical Trade, which is entirely without animation, and prices are, consequently, very low. With respect to the Coal Trade generally, the prices received are far from remunerative: so great is the competition for orders and contracts when they are in the market that the prices obtained are much too low, and little profit can be expected. Some large orders for gas coals have been given out lately, but the prices obtained are much too low to be remunerative, except in very exceptional and favourable circumstances.

The Steam Coal Trade, although much improved, is very far from being brisk, the state of the traffic on the Blyth and Tyne Railway sufficiently shows this. The rolling-stock on this great coal line is not fully employed, and most of the hands, including the engineers, &c., are working short time, getting from one to two holidays per week. The new sinkings in the district are, generally speaking, making good progress. At the important sinking near Boldon, connected with the Harton Coal Works, an excellent seam of coal has been reached, 5 ft. 6 in. in thickness. This is supposed to be the well-known Bensham coal seam, which has been so extensively worked at Harton, and its discovery at the new shaft is, of course, of the greatest importance, not only to the Harton Works but also to the proprietors of royalties situated in this basin, extending from the Harton and St. Hilda Works to Hilton on the south, and to Usworth

and Washington to the south and west. A large virgin coal field still exists in this locality, which has not been proved, but the result of the sinking at Boldon renders it very probable that the main seams will be found good between the points named—that is, between Harton and Hilton (or rather the River Wear), and also between Usworth and Monkwearmouth, from west to east.

On the south side of the Harton workings a formidable and peculiar fault was met with some time ago, and exploring drifts have failed to prove the coal again through this fault, although some hundreds of yards have been driven with varying success. Sometimes coal was met with, the thickness varying from 2 to 3 ft., but the full seam in a good and regular state has not, so far as we can learn, been met with at that point. The sinking at the Kenton Colliery, a little north of Newcastle, proceeds satisfactorily, and a small seam of coal has been passed through lately, which produces a considerable amount of gas. The East Holywell Colliery have commenced to sink a shaft on the east side of their royalty near the Old Hartley Colliery workings, where it is expected some good steam coal will be got.

The strike at the Monkwearmouth Colliery still continues, both parties being apparently quiet, and keeping aloof, and as it is the only strike in this large district the men do not want support, so that it appears rather probable that it will prove a protracted one.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

JUNE 17.—The Iron Trade presents no new feature. The trade is fully as good during the last few weeks, but is far from being active. The Preliminary Quarterly Meeting will be held on Thursday next, but no change in prices is anticipated. The Hardware Trades of the South Staffordshire district and Birmingham are fully as good, and though orders are not abundant, there is a fair amount of work doing in most branches. The Australian and India mails to hand on Monday brought a fair quantity of orders, and gave a favourable impression with regard to the prospects of trade in those important markets. The partial indication given by Mr. Hussey Vivian of the result of the labours of the Coal Mines Commission is sufficient to excite a good deal of expectation. The report as to South Staffordshire will be eagerly scanned. If the whole document proves as full and as accurate as it is held out to be, it will certainly not be dear at the 20,000*l.* its preparation is to cost. Orders for rails continue on a considerable scale, and the Great Northern, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railways advertise for tenders.

Amongst meetings held by miners to consider the terms of the Government Mines Regulation Bill, one may be noticed which was held at Ironbridge, Shropshire, on Tuesday, and at which the amendments of the Mining Association were dissented from, the assemblage preferring the Bill as it now stands. One of the speakers declared his belief that the workmen were deprived of their rights; others had the fruit of their labours, while they were ground down. The chartermasters had the profit, while the men had to work hard for a paltry sum of 2*s.* 9*d.* per day. It is strange that co-operative partnership is not more frequently adopted in the working of mines. In the notice calling the meeting, it is announced that "a general meeting of the subscribers to the Hartley Accident Fund will afterwards be held, at the same place, to receive the report of the committee as to the disposal of the balance."

A case under the Mines Inspection Act, of some importance, was brought before Mr. Isaac Spooner (stipendiary), and Mr. J. Jesson, at the Wednesbury Petty Sessions, on Tuesday. At the instance of Mr. Baker, the Government Inspector, Mr. David Rose was charged with having neglected to publish certain special rules relating to the Old Hill Colliery, near Rowley. Special rules from the colliery were duly transmitted to the Secretary of State in September, 1868. An accident, however, revealed the fact that these rules were adapted from a colliery worked by butties, whereas this was conducted by Mr. Rose and his agents. In October, 1868, the Inspector was consulted by Mr. Rose and his agents. In October, 1868, the Inspector saw Mr. Rose, and informed him that the rules which had been sent were not in conformity with law, and Mr. Rose undertook to transmit other rules, which should be in conformity with law. On Nov. 16 Mr. Rose did send another copy, and on Dec. 24 the Secretary of State transmitted to him a proposed alteration, which was necessary, in consequence of the rules sent up being suited to the working of a colliery by chartermasters or butties, whereas Mr. Rose proposed to work the colliery himself or by his agents, and the rules which were applicable in the one case were not binding in the other. Notwithstanding that every effort had been made by letter and by personal interview to induce Mr. Rose to adopt the amendment proposed by the Secretary of State, it was not until May 10 that he sent an intimation, by letter, that he had given instructions for the amended rules to be acted upon. For the defence it was stated that Mr. Rose imagined that the rules sent up in September had become binding, because they were not objected to within 40 days. Afterwards Mr. Rose's agent (Mr. Henry Johnson) objected to take upon himself the obligations and responsibilities imposed upon him by the single bricks, but the crown was so flat that it might have fallen in from its own weight. From whatever cause, however, it was quite open when he saw it.—The stipendiary said it was a great pity there was not power in such cases to fence the shaft and charge the owners. He could not do less than impose the full penalty of 20*l.* and costs. People's lives were worth nothing in the case of a pit open in that way by the road.—Clearly the Mines Inspection Act is not a dead letter in South Staffordshire.

THE MINES REGULATION BILL.

—A meeting of miners was held in the parochial school-room, Ironbridge, on Tuesday evening, to consider this Bill, and the alterations suggested by the Mining Association of Great Britain. The Rev. G. Wintour, vicar, occupied the chair, and expressed himself deeply interested in the matter, considering, as he did, that it was his duty to study the social and material interests of his parishioners, as well as their spiritual. Great interest appeared to be felt by the men, and considerable discussion took place upon the clauses, which were read one by one. The alteration suggested by the Association, relative to employing boys at 10 who could produce certificates of competence in writing, &c., was strongly opposed, many of the speakers expressing an opinion that it was wrong, and that it was nearer the mark. One of the speakers very eloquently and ably urged the importance of his fellow-workmen making sacrifices to give their children a good education, in order that the next generation might be better than the present. Their fathers and grandfathers, he said, had been too content to let their children go without education, and their present state of ignorance and helplessness was the result. He had within the last seven years set himself to the task of learning to read and write, and he could now appreciate the advantages. A resolution was passed that the clause as it stands in the Bill be retained. It was agreed to, the proposition of the Association, that the word "day" be substituted for the specified number of hours mentioned in the Bill for young persons under 15, was debated and disapproved of. A very strong feeling was manifested as regards the butty system, and also the present system of inspection of mines, the inspectors being described as no better than so many old women, who seldom came till an accident had occurred. The resolutions passed were agreed to be sent to Gen. Forester and Mr. A. H. Brown, the two members for the borough.

BROWN'S PATENT HOOP MILL.—Mr. Edward S. White, of New-street, Smethwick, near Birmingham, writes to the Iron and Coal Trades Review that William Brown's patent hoop mill, which is at work at the London Works Iron Company's works, at Smethwick, is "one of the greatest advances in the rolling of iron that I have ever seen. I have seen it at work several times, and called here this morning to see them roll hoops for cotton ties, 1 in. by 1 in., w.g., and the following description I can give you.—The billet thrown from the furnace is taken up by a boy, and put into the rolls. It passes through the pairs of rolls flatways, and is then received by another boy, who returns it edgewise through the middle and top roll, and the first boy then returns it through the three pairs of rolls flatways. It is then passed back again, through a plain part, by the second boy, and is then taken to the hard (or finishing) rolls, where it passes through them beneath a scraper. Thus, five times through the rolls makes a hoop 60 to 70 ft. long, 1 in. by 1 in. w.g., 20 to 25 cwt. per hour, from a billet 2½ in. by 1½ in., 10 lbs. in weight. The patented informs me that, had he room to lay down the mill properly, he could roll the same size hoop 100 ft. long, and 20 tons per day. He also told me they rolled very good hoops from North of England pig-iron alone. I understand that a license has been granted to a Mr. Richard Hill, of Newport Wire Mills, Middlesborough, for rolling wire rods in long lengths, which will be at work in a few weeks time."

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

JUNE 17.—The Iron Trade in this district, as in others, is generally quiet for a week or two before the Preliminary Meeting, and the present period is no exception to the rule; but it is satisfactory to find that the rail branch of the trade continues to steadily improve, and as the shipping season advances the increasing demand for rails becomes more marked. Something like activity prevails at the leading establishments, the hands employed being busily engaged in executing Russian and American orders, and several fresh contracts for rails are now on offer in the market, but makers evince no anxiety

to secure new orders until the future position of the trade shall have been more clearly ascertained, and prices for the ensuing three months fixed at the approaching meeting. The favourable change in the weather has enabled a large number of vessels to arrive at the local ports, and clearances of rails to the United States and Russian markets are being rapidly made. Several steamers are also being laden with rails, and should fine weather prevail the exports for the present month will be considerable. Last month the exports were not so large as in April, but this was owing entirely to a want of tonnage at the local ports. The total quantity of iron exported last month reached 45,092 tons, of which the United States took 19,612 tons, and Russia 11,818 tons, and by far the greater portion of the remainder was sent to the continental markets. Enquiries from India are more numerous, and hopes are entertained of trade with that part of the British empire shortly reviving. The home trade is not characterised by any degree of briskness, but buyer's evince greater freedom to enter into transactions, and prices are decidedly better than they were three months ago. The demand for Pig-Iron is inanimate, and no improvement is looked for until after the Quarterly Meetings. The Tin-Plate trade is not so brisk as it was a week ago, the demand for coke qualities having somewhat decreased.

The Steam Coal Trade is still in a position far from satisfactory, proprietors complaining of the dulness of trade and the lowness of prices, which are said to be such as to leave no margin for a profit. There is a slight increase in the demand from the mail packet stations, and to some of the South American ports larger quantities are being cleared. To the French ports about the average quantity is being sent, but to all the other foreign markets the clearances are below the corresponding period of last year. The favourable winds which have prevailed have enabled a large number of coasting vessels to arrive at the local ports, and at the present time the House Coal Trade is brisker than it has been for several weeks past, but a very considerable increase in the demand must take place before the requirements of the district are fully called into operation.

The Bristol shareholders in the Hirwain Coal and Iron Company held a private meeting at the offices of the Trade Protection Society, when Mr. Gardner was voted to the chair. The present unsatisfactory state of the company was fully discussed, and a unanimous resolution passed calling on the directors to convene an early meeting of the shareholders of the company, to be held at Bristol, for the purpose of explaining the present condition and future prospects of the company. In compliance with the above resolution, a meeting of the shareholders has this week been held in Bristol, Mr. H. G. Gardner in the chair. After full explanations from the directors and secretary, and a long discussion on the company's position and prospects, it was unanimously resolved,—"That the best thanks of the meeting be given to the directors of the company for their attendance and for their explanations, which are considered perfectly satisfactory, and tending to increase the confidence of the shareholders in the directors and the company."

The coal shippers at the port of Swansea held a meeting, on Tuesday, at the Town Hall, when arrangements were made with the view of requesting the Mayor of the town to convene a meeting of the inhabitants, to take the whole question of coal shipping into consideration.

The hole has been bored through at the Gladis new pit at a depth of 25 yards. While cutting up, the blackband iron ore, the same as worked at Gilvach Colliery, was found, and some has been sent away to be tested. Sinking operations have commenced, and the pit is only 6' used as an air-pit.

An alarming explosion of gas has occurred in the Graig Pit, Cadlys, by which four men were badly burnt about the face and hands. The gas escaped from an old working in which there had been a fall, which gave the gas vent, and as naked lights are used an explosion immediately took place.

We last week stated that a meeting had been held at Tredgar to decide the question of the memorial to the late Mr. W. Bevan, manager of the Tredgar Collieries, and that it was decided to erect a tablet to the memory of the deceased gentleman in St. George's Church. Since the meeting the eminent sculptor, Mr. W. W. of London, has been engaged to execute the tablet, the design of which is exceedingly appropriate. In the centre is a likeness of the deceased gentleman, to the right is a collier with a mandril, and to the left one with a sledge, both appearing dejected, as if some mournful news had just reached.

It is currently reported that the old Spitty Copper Works, which have been stopped for the past twelve years, are to be converted into galvanised iron works. There appears to be some truth in the statement, as the place is now undergoing extensive repairs, and it is to be hoped the speculation will prove remunerative to the company, which is said to be an influential one.

A public meeting was held at Aberdare, on Monday, to listen to the reading of Mr. Bruce's Bill relating to the inspection of mines, &c. The meeting was unanimously of opinion that the general principles of the Bill were sound, but some minor clauses they would like to see amended. A vote of thanks was passed in the most unanimous manner to the Home Secretary for his noble endeavours to save the colliers' lives, and a copy of the resolution was ordered to be forwarded to the right hon. gentleman.

The workmen employed by the Llynvi Coal and Iron Company held a meeting on the Brynmawr Hill, on Monday, which was largely attended. It was called under the following circumstances:—Some time ago a similar meeting was held for the purpose of selecting and proposing to the company the appointment of a medical gentleman in the place of Dr. Lewis, who had retired. A deputation was then appointed to wait upon Mr. G. Moffat, the chairman of the company, and ask that Dr. Jenkins and Dr. Thomas should be appointed. They did so, and they reported that Mr. Moffat had stated to the delegates whom he consented to receive that it was too late to make such a request, as a surgeon had been already appointed, at a salary considerably less than that paid to Dr. Lewis, and that the appointment had been offered to Dr. Jenkins at the same reduced salary and refused. Moreover, that the reason for so reducing the salary was in order to throw the sum thus saved into the sick benefit fund. It was the feeling of the men that the selection of a doctor ought to rest with them; and the meeting was adjourned in order to obtain advice as to whether they had a right to the appointment.

The arrivals at Swansea include—Delta, from Caldera, with 885 tons of copper regulus, for Eford, Williams, and Co.; Beralgo, from Bilbao, with 225 tons of zinc ore, for H. Bath and Son; Chiari, from Cariofort, with 86 tons of zinc ore, for H. Bath and Son; Sam Weller, from Antwerp, with 2.0 tons of fire-clay, for Vivian and Son; Isabella, from Drammien, with 180 tons of zinc ore, for Dillwyn and Co.; S. G. Troop, from Bilbao, with 295 tons of iron ore, for W. H. Tucker; Eliza, from Drammien, with 205 tons of copper ore, for Vivian and Son; Carlos, from Rolade, with 3 tons of lead ore; Hecla, from Carrizal, with 650 tons of copper regulus, in bulk, for H. Bath and Son; Hampshire, from Tuc-pilla, with 250 tons of copper regulus, 600 tons of copper ore, &c., for Richardson and Co.; Caldera, from Valparaiso, with 370 tons of copper in bars, 326 tons of copper in ingots, and 8 tons of copper ore, for H. Bath and Son; Beatrice, from Bolivia, with 665 tons of copper ore, for Richardson and Co.; Glendal, from Pandezacar, 760 tons of copper ore, for Richardson and Co.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

JUNE 17.—A fair business continues to be done at some of the works in the northern part of the county of Derby, the foundries being the most active. Makers of rails and plates are only moderately off for orders, still in most branches there are indications of a little improvement. There has been no falling off in the production of pig-iron, the furnaces being kept in blast at most places. Of late there has been more doing at several of the lead mines in the neighbourhood of Eyam, as well as at other places, so that the prospects at some large concerns are far more encouraging than they have been. The demand for house coal continues quiet, and the quantity going to London is scarcely up to the average, although some of the leading collieries, such as those at Clay Cross, Eekington, and Staveley are doing very well for the sea-son, all things considered. Steam coal is in rather better request, but is not what can be termed active. The Midland Railway, however, continues to carry large quantities, not only southwards, but to Birmingham, England, and the West of England. From some of the Kewash Valley line also a tolerable trade is carried on with Northamptonshire for the supply of the furnaces there, ironstone being exchanged for coal. Extensive preparations are being made by several colliery owners for taking advantage of the facilities which will be afforded by the new branch line from Sheffield, and which is now, with the exception of the station, completed. Efforts have been made to obtain a rather low tariff from the pits at Unstone and other places into Sheffield, but it is not likely that such could be granted, seeing that the Midland line takes a good deal of coal from the Yorkshire side of Sheffield into that town, which it is not likely to sacrifice. As it is, there are many advantages which colliery proprietors whose places are situated on the line in Derbyshire enjoy over those in Yorkshire. Considerably nearer London, and on the Southern and Midland markets, the rate is much less than from the more northern fields, the difference itself being equal to a good profit. A strike of the workmen at Mr. Mundy's colliery, at Shipley, has terminated by the reduced terms being accepted after a day or two of idleness.

There has been considerable improvement of late in several departments of the Sheffield trade, the heavy armour plate makers being very busy, as are also the engine works, but branches connected with railway material. The iron works throughout the South Yorkshire district are now kept well going, several firms having large orders in hand for rails, plates, and other qualities of manufactured iron. At Kiecar, where a very large trade is being done in rails, a new mill is being put down, so as to meet the large increase in that branch of the business, and for the make of which the Messrs. Dawes have a high reputation. There is no improvement whatever to notice with regard to the business doing in coal, which, so far as household quantities are concerned, was scarcely ever worse, whilst the chances of its mending are by no means hopeful. To London there is a comparatively trifling tonnage of ironstone being forwarded, although the coal is a great favourite there, not being excelled by any for ordinary house purposes. In steam coal there is not so much activity as is usual at this season of the year, the export trade from Hull and Grimsby not as yet having assumed its full proportions.

The strikes and disputes at the various collieries still continue without change, but there is every prospect that in the course of a week or two the number receiving support from the Miners' Association will be much greater, as there are at present something like 600 under notice to leave. There will then be upwards of 2000 persons remaining idle. It appears inevitable that a general reduction of wages will have to be submitted to, seeing that not only is there a very poor demand for coal, but prices for many years past were never lower than at present. At Denaby Main the colliery is being worked on "free labour" principles, and there are as many men at work as are required; and now that

new houses are being rapidly built quite close to the works, there are plenty of applications for work. The stoppage of the pit in the first instance allowed the manager to change the system of getting the coal from the pillar and stall to the long wall mode, and which has already turned out highly advantageous for all parties concerned.

REPORT FROM NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

The notice as to the probability of coal being found in Northamptonshire is now causing a good deal of interest in various parts of the county, and the shaft sunk so many years ago has now attractions which before were not recognised. The letter of Mr. Parton, in last week's *Mining Journal*, has also had the effect of giving additional force to the previous notices. There can be little doubt, however, but what the indications favour the idea that coal will be found at a workable depth; although such indications have been known in localities where none of the mineral was found to exist. Still, besides the shale, there are other appearances which are in every way favourable to the opinion which would lead to such important results, and cause Northamptonshire to be considered a second Cleveland. It is known that the coal in most instances rests on a fine argillaceous bed, and is often connected or intersected with fire-clay, as are many of the seams in North Wales, as well as in other districts. Sandstone and beds of shale and limestone are also characteristics of the coal measures, whilst ironstone is met with in very many districts along with the coal. In Northamptonshire most of these features are found, and even at Wellingborough there is, in addition to the immense fields of ironstone, some large beds of limestone in connection with the ore. Now, it is not so very many years since even practical men connected with the coal trade in Yorkshire and the adjoining counties believed that the coal field terminated at the point where the magnesian limestone commenced, and ridiculed the idea of attempting to sink for coal under that great formation. Geologists, however, were of opinion—long since confirmed—that the coal measures dipped to the east to an extent unknown. Although in only one or two instances has the limestone been sunk under, yet it is known that valuable beds of coal lie underneath it, and, as one of the first mining engineers of the day states, "It must be for the enterprise of 100 years to come to test the extent of the vast field of wealth now reposing under that mighty formation—the magnesian limestone." As Mr. Parton says, one of the best tests would be to examine the strata for fossils, those of the coal measures being numerous, and including specimens of plants, as well as of conchifera, gastropoda, pteropoda, cephalopoda, crustacea, insecta, fish, &c., most of which are known to few besides palaeontologists and geologists. With reference to the value of fossils in determining the position of seams of minerals, Mr. Jukes says—"Certain valuable mineral substances, of which we may instance coal in special cases, occur in regular beds as stratified rock. It is found that the beds of coal occur chiefly in a workable form in a certain position of the great series of stratified rocks. The beds of coal are associated with beds of dark shale or clay, and with others of sandstone; and the practical collier, whether working man or overseer, naturally looks upon coal as a concomitant of black shale, and whenever he finds this or any other rock of a similar kind to that which he has been accustomed to see in his coal workings he feels confident that coal is there also to be found." With these facts in view, and the strong desire that is felt to set the question at rest, there is every reason to believe that before long the necessary steps will be taken. First, then, there will be a search for fossils, which will be little difficulty in obtaining fossils—of which there are many in private collections—as they are most to be relied upon, seeing that those found in a certain set of strata in one part of the country will be found in the same set in another part. In the second place, it would not be necessary to sink a shaft, but an ordinary bore-hole, by machinery or otherwise, would be sufficient to solve the question—a question which is of the greatest importance to the inhabitants of Northamptonshire. Should it turn out favourable, then indeed would there be a change over the face of the country, and there would be a new iron-making district, scarcely second to any in the kingdom.

At the present time a very large tonnage of ironstone is being raised, not only at Fineon, Wellingborough, and Twywell, but also in the Gayton district, from the latter of which a good deal is sent into Staffordshire and Wales. It is now very much better appreciated than formerly, more especially for mixing with others ores, such as that of Derbyshire and Yorkshire. At present the quantity raised will be at the rate of fully 500,000 tons per annum; but so vast is the field, that an almost unlimited quantity could be obtained. Indeed, it is not quite clear whether anything like its entire range is as yet defined, seeing that it crops up in different places in sinking for foundations as well as in many other ways. With regard to the richness of the ore, some of that made at the furnaces at Wellingborough showed excellent results, as will be seen from the following statement of production:—Coal, 164 tons 18 cwt.; soft coal, 39 tons 10 cwt.; coke, 8 tons 6 cwt.; soft coke, 25 tons 14 cwt.; ironstone, 340 tons; limestone, 100 tons 17 cwt.; iron made, 151 tons 10 cwt. Thus, 340 tons of ironstone made 151 tons 10 cwt. of iron, 112 lbs. to the cwt., or making over 44 per cent.

THE FARADAY LECTURES—RECEPTION OF DUMAS IN ENGLAND.

A crowded meeting of Fellows of the Chemical Society and their friends, including many ladies, was held in the Theatre of the Royal Institution of Great Britain on Thursday evening, Mr. Dumas (the Faraday of France) having been invited to deliver the inaugural address. The chair was occupied by Prof. Williamson, F.R.S., who briefly explained the nature and object of the lectures which it was intended to inaugurate, concluding by presenting Mr. Dumas, on behalf of the society of the audience, with a large gold medal, which he stated in a few appropriate remarks (in French) had been conferred in commemoration of Mr. Dumas' visit to this country. Mr. Dumas having acknowledged the high honour that had been conferred upon him by selecting him as the representative of the savans of his country, delivered a brilliant and eloquent discourse, in which he traced the progress of discovery in chemical science from the time of the ancient Greeks until now, and compared the knowledge which they possessed with that which modern research had placed us in possession of. He remarked that the ancient Greeks recognised only the four elements—earth, air, fire, and water; but, although they had thus distinguished them from each other, they had left everything to be discovered concerning them, rich as their materials were for the making of discoveries. The action of these elements the Greeks perfectly understood; but it was left for Lavoisier to teach us how to understand nature more completely. The elements of Lavoisier were those which were irreducible, and so far as the principle was concerned his views were still adopted, but whilst Lavoisier could only recognise 31 elements, subsequent researches had increased the list to 63. He referred to the researches of Dr. Dalton, and Dr. Prout, and to the views entertained as to the atomic numbers being exact multiples of a standard number, urging that all elements were but varied combinations of some primary element with which as yet we are unacquainted. The remarkable nature of the progression of the numbers representing the atomic weights of elements of the same class was, he was convinced, not the result of mere accident. There was lithium, with its number 7; sodium, 23; and potassium, 39—each progressing by the number 16. Then, again, there was magnesium, 12; calcium, 20; and iron, 56—each progressing by the number 8, or the half of 16, which was certainly a most remarkable fact, and tended, in connection with our other knowledge, to show how much we have still to learn. Referring to Faraday's researches in connection with the natural forces, he observed that it was Faraday who had shown the correspondence of electricity, magnetism, light, and heat; and that it was Faraday that had taught them that chemical affinity obeyed the same laws as those of physics. Newton foresaw much, but Faraday demonstrated it. Newton discovered the law of universal gravitation, and to show how little they knew even now he would say that there was no one present at that meeting, at which the strongest lights of the science of England were represented, who could tell them anything of the cause of that universal gravitation. He then traced the effects of light and heat upon organised beings, and our ignorance of the cause of those effects, pointing out the enormous field which was open for future investigation. At the conclusion of the discourse Dr. Tyndall, as an old student of Dumas, moved the cordial vote of thanks of the Chemical Society to him for having inaugurated the Faraday Lectures, remarking that the impression which Dumas had produced upon his mind when as a student he first heard him at the College de France, nearly 25 years since, led him to think that he was then at the zenith of his power, but the discourse they had heard that evening had convinced him he was mistaken, for his vigour and eloquence now surpassed anything he had heard from him many years ago. The vote was carried with acclamation, and having been acknowledged with much emotion by Dumas, the meeting separated.

IRON ORE FIELD IN COUNTY ANTRIM, TO LET.

THE IRON ORE in part of the Townlands of SKERRY, EAST HUNDRED ACRES, is proposed TO BE LET for nineteen years, or such other period as may be agreed on.

The ore is similar in quality to what is worked by Mr. Fisher in the adjoining lands of Loggarra, and shipped by him at Red Bay. It lies horizontally under the trap, and upwards of two miles of outcrop can be traced within the area proposed to be let.

Red Bay is distant 16½ miles by road, where the ore can be shipped, and about 7½ miles from the Belfast, Rathfriland, and Portrush Railway. Information will be given and offers received for the prospect, by Mr. WILLIAM ROBERTSON CAND, M.E., 123, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow, until the 17th day of July next.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,—ONE HIGH-PRESSURE STEAM ENGINE, 20 in. cylinder, 4 ft. stroke, with TWO BOILERS, pit frame work, 160 fms. of wire rope, and 60 fms. of 11 in. pumps, with clack doors, door-piece, &c., complete, and all nearly new.

ONE HIGH-PRESSURE STEAM ENGINE, 16 in. cylinder, with BOILER, pit frame work, bricks in stacks, and 15 fms. of 11 and 14 in. pumps, with clack doors, &c.

TEN COAL AND CULM WAGONS, to carry 1 ton each.

THIRTY TONS OF FLANGE RAILS (15 lbs. to the yard), with sleepers, incline chain, and two incline wheels.

WEIGHBRIDGE, and sundry OLD IRON.

The above mentioned engines, &c., have until recently been at work at the Land Shipping Colliery, on the shores of Milford Haven, and the railway extending to the wharf, are conveniently situated for removal by water.

ALSO, TO BE LET,

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With the MINERALS under the whole of the Land Shipping Estate, of which upwards of FIFTY FIVE HUNDRED ACRES are situated in the coal field of PEMBROKESHIRE. The Land Shipping Colliery has for many years been most successfully worked, and has been celebrated for producing anthracite coal and culm of the very best quality, the former having commanded in the London and other markets a price higher than any other coal, and at this time, the demand for culm in Milford Haven is far in excess of the supply.

Apply to WILLIAM M. HADON, Esq., 18, Fenchurch-street, London; or to Mr. JOHN THOMAS, Land Agent, 1, Castle-terrace, Haverfordwest.

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1 cwt. 8s. 0d.

Quantities of not less than 1 ton will be delivered at the Dolgelly Railway Stations, and to be had at the Mill, Upper Smithfield-street, Dolgelly, or of the principal agents of the owner.

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BALANCE-WEIGHT SIGNALS FOR MINES, &c.

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Samples and terms shall be forwarded on application.
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In Chancery.

RE SAMUEL BASTOW AND CO. (LIMITED).—IN LIQUIDATION.

CARLTON, NEAR STOCKTON-ON-TEES, DURHAM.

TO IRONMASTERS, IRONFOUNDERS, AND OTHERS.

MESSRS. BROAD, PRITCHARD, AND WILTSHIRE are instructed by the Official Liquidator (under an order of the Vice-Chancellor Sir R. Malins) to SELL, BY AUCTION, at Sacker's Hotel, Middlesbrough, on Wednesday, June 23, at Two for Three o'clock precisely, the VALUABLE ESTATE, known as

THE CARLTON IRONWORKS,

Advantageously situated on the N.E. Railway (having a siding therefrom), near STOCKTON-ON-TEES, in the county of DURHAM, comprising TWO BLAST-FURNACES, each 60 ft. high, with a charging-lift, 80 ft. high. The necessary buildings have been only lately erected, and consist of engine houses, four heating stoves, blast and gas mains, timber gantrey and tipping floors, brick-built pig beds; the erection of workshops comprise joiners' and blacksmiths' shops, offices, and storehouses, in master's residence, and three cottages.

The railway in the yard consists of about 1000 yards, connecting it with the N.E. Railway Company's line. On the south side is an extensive brickmaking field, containing several feet of good puddling clay, with the necessary buildings of engine house, drying shed, and a three-stall stable.

The whole estate is bounded by a thick-set hedge, and comprises about FORTY ACRES OF FREEHOLD on the south side, and skirting the brickfield is a river of soft water, from which a never-failing supply is obtained. With the freehold is included the WHOLE OF THE VALUABLE AND COSTLY MACHINERY AND PLANT, comprising, amongst many items, a powerful beam BLAST-ENGINE, with 84 in. cylinder and 78 in. stroke, five tubular BOILERS, each 60 ft. by 4 ft., wrought-iron gas main, and wrought-iron plated blast main, 32 ft. and 26 yards by 6 ft. diameter respectively; timber gantrey, 389 ft. long, by 25 ft., cast-iron tipping floor; 20 ton and 2 ton platform weighing machine; 4, 5, and 6 in. pumps; pair horizontal steam engine; punching and shearing machines; very powerful vertical winding engine; Whitehead's patent brick machine and crusher; horizontal engine and boiler; pumps; steam and water pipes; and about 1200 yards of iron rails, together with many other items more particularly described in an inventory to be produced.

The estate is in the centre of the Cleveland district, and eligibly situate both for stone and coke. The N.E. Railway Company's station is about 1 mile from the works.

Possession will be given on completion of the purchase. May be viewed. Particulars and conditions may be had of EDWARD ADDIS, Esq., official liquidator (Messrs. ADDIS and HARRIS), No. 25, Old Jewry, E.C.; of Messrs. MEYRICK, GEDGE, and LOADEN, solicitors, 1, Old Palace-yard, Westminster; at Sacker's Hotel, Middlesbrough; the Royal Hotel, West Hartlepool; or of the auctioneers, 28, Poultry.

In Chancery.

RE SAMUEL BASTOW AND CO. (LIMITED).—IN LIQUIDATION.

WEST HARTLEPOOL.

TO IRONFOUNDERS, ENGINEERS, & MANUFACTURERS GENERALLY.

MESSRS. BROAD, PRITCHARD, AND WILTSHIRE are instructed by the Official Liquidator (under an order made by the Vice-Chancellor Sir R. Malins) to SELL, BY AUCTION, at Sacker's Hotel, Middlesbrough, on Wednesday, June 23, at Two for Three o'clock precisely, the VALUABLE ENGINEERING AND IRON WORKS, known as

THE CLIFF HOUSE WORKS,

WEST HARTLEPOOL, lately occupied by Messrs. S. Bastow and Co. (Limited), comprising an AREA OF ABOUT TWO ACRES, situate about half-a-mile from West Hartlepool Docks.

The buildings are substantial, and include in the main extensive fitting, boring, and turning shop, foundry, blacksmiths' shop, patternmakers' loft, and large trimming shed, together with forge, engine and boiler house, stores and offices, four-stall stables, and cart shed.

The whole is enclosed by a good brick wall, and the works are bounded on the east by the North-Eastern Railway, and have a siding for loading or delivering goods or coals, giving great facility for heavy castings and boilers. With the freehold will be included the WHOLE OF THE COSTLY AND VALUABLE PLANT AND MACHINERY, as fixed on the premises. The greater part is nearly new, and has been kept in a good state. Among the numerous items are a self-acting GUN BORING LATHE, with rifling apparatus, with 6 ft. face plate; double geared slide lathe, 16 in. centres; a ditto, 12 in.; 12 in. centres; double geared gap lathe, 18 in. centres; powerful boring and turning lathes, 10 ft. 3 in. face plate; planing machine, 32 ft. bed, and 12 ft. table; several other lathes; set of three 10 ft. 6 in. boring mills; heavy castings and boilers; and boring machines; shaping machine; with Woodhead and Co. Leeds; powerful overhead travelling crane; horizontal steam engine, with 12 in. cylinder; 40 ft. iron rivetted boiler; powerful beam engine; tilting hammer; double action steam hammer; large punching machine; lever shearing ditto; loam grinding mill; the ordinary fittings of the blacksmiths' shop, forge, and foundry; two cupola furnaces, shafting, and fans; together with the fittings of the various offices, more particularly described in the full particulars of sale and inventory, the whole of which will be included in the purchase.

Possession will be given on completion. May be viewed any day previous to the sale upon application to Mr. JOLLIE on the premises.

Particulars and conditions may be had of EDWARD ADDIS, Esq., Official Liquidator (Messrs. ADDIS and HARRIS), No. 25, Old Jewry, E.C.; of Messrs. MEYRICK, GEDGE, and LOADEN, solicitors, 1, Old Palace-yard, Westminster, S.W.; at Sacker's Hotel, Middlesbrough; at the Royal Hotel, West Hartlepool; or of the auctioneers, 28, Poultry, E.C.

In Chancery.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 1862, AND IN THE MATTER OF THE CEFN CILGEN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

TO BE SOLD, pursuant to an Order of the High Court of Chancery, made in the above matter, with the approbation of the Vice-Chancellor, Sir John Stuart, in One Lot, by Messrs. Lloyd and Jones, the auctioneers appointed by the said Judge, at the Dolphin Inn, Mold, in the county of Flint, on Tuesday, the 29th day of June, 1869, at One o'clock precisely, all that LEASEHOLD LEAD MINE, situate in the parish of CILGEN, in the county of FLINT, late the property of the above-named CEFN CILGEN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED), held under leases for a term of 21 years, commencing 1859 and 1860, at 1-10th pence, together with the whole of the plant and materials belonging to the said company.

In the event of the mine not being sold in one lot, the leases will be sold separately in three lots, and the plant and materials sold in lots to meet the convenience of purchasers.

Particulars and conditions may be had gratis of Mr. GEORGE WHIFFIN, the official liquidator of the above-named company, of 8, Old Jewry, in the City of London; of Mr. ANTHONY PULBROOK, of 28, Threadneedle-street, London; solicitor; of Messrs. LLOYD and JONES, the auctioneer, at Mold; and at the said Dolphin Inn, Mold.

ALFRED HALL, Chief Clerk.

ANTHONY PULBROOK, 28, Threadneedle-street, in the City of London (Solicitor to the Official Liquidator).

In the Matter of the Companies Act, 1862,

AND THE BWLCH-Y-PLWM LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

TO BE SOLD, BY AUCTION, by Messrs. E. OWEN AND SON, on Thursday, the 15th day of July, 1869, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, at the Queen's Hotel, Chester, subject to conditions to be then and there produced, the company's interest in all that valuable LEAD MINE, called

"THE BWLCH-Y-PLWM,"

Situate in the parish of LLANFROTHERN, in the county of MERIONETH, NORTH WALES, together with the PLANT, consisting of a valuable WATER-WHEEL and gearing, PUMP, WASHING GEAR, and other effects, all in good working condition.

The property is offered for sale for the residue of a term of 21 years, which commenced on the 25th day of March, 1863, and subject to a dead or minimum rent of £100 per annum; but the lessor has consented to accept a surrender of the present lease, and grant a new one, at the reduced annual dead rent of £25 to a responsible purchaser.

For further particulars, apply to Mr. WILLIAM CASSON, Port Madoc; Mr. WILLIAM CHAPMAN, Seynour House, Old Trafford, Manchester; Mr. DANIEL CHAPMAN, No. 18, Pitt-street, Liverpool; Mr. WILLIAM RADCLIFFE, Solicitor, 6, 12, Sweeting-street, Liverpool; or to the Auctioneers, Bridge-street, Carnarvon.

IN LIQUIDATION.

RE BALDWIN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

TO BE SOLD, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by order of the Liquidators, on Friday, the 9th day of July, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, at the Clarence Hotel, Spring-gardens, Manchester, in One Lot, subject to such conditions as will be produced at the time of sale, the LEASES, MINE, and PLANT belonging to the above company, situate in the parishes of BRADDAN and MAROWN, in the ISLE OF MAN, consisting of two shafts, one of which is sunk 65 fms., and a large amount of pitwork, Lee coles, flat-roads, wire-ropes, and patent winding gear, all worked by a capital 24 feet diameter WATER-WHEEL; also the washing-floors, on which are about 15 tons of jack and lead ore, partly washed, with smithy tools, store-room, powder-house, and 2½ cwt. of powder, miners' tools, screws, winches, pulley blocks, ropes and chains, including all the PLANT and MACHINERY on the Mine.

The above Mine is most advantageously situated on a good road four miles from Douglas, and is worked wholly by water power, of which it has a never-failing supply.

For further particulars, apply to Mr. WILLIAM BERRY, No. 50, North Quay, Douglas; and for orders to inspect the Mines, to Mr. JOHN WINDSOR, Puloose Mill, Douglas, Isle of Man.—June 15, 1869.

WEDNESBURY.

VALUABLE MINES OF COAL, ETC.

TO BE SOLD OR LET, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, THE LEA BROOK COLLIERY,

WEDNESBURY, STAFFORDSHIRE, consisting of the remaining MINES and MINERALS, situate in and including the NEW MINE COAL, in and under THIRTY ACRES OF LAND, or thereabouts.

The colliery is now in good working order and condition.

The loose-working stock and plant to be taken at a valuation. The fixed machinery and plant may be either purchased or rented.

For particulars, apply to Mr. SEAMAN, solicitor, Wednesbury; or to Mr. DAVID PEACOCK, Mining Engineer, Horseley, Tipton.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

Stannaries of Devon.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862 and 1867, and of the EAST WHEEL RUSSELL MINING COMPANY.—TO BE SOLD, under the authority of the Registrar of the said Court, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Tuesday, the 29th day of June instant, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the

EAST WHEEL RUSSELL MINE,

In the Parish of TAVISTOCK, within the said Stannaries, either together or in lots, all that the unexpired INTEREST of the said company in the SETT or SETTS under which its mining operations have been carried on, and also the undermentioned MINING MACHINERY, MATERIALS, and EFFECTS, viz.:

ONE 40 in. cylinder steam PUMPING ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke, equal beam, with 2 10 ton BOILERS.

ONE 30 in. cylinder WHIM ENGINE, adapted for pumping or hauling, with 1 10 ton BOILER.

ONE 12 and 7 in. combined WHIM ENGINE, Cornish crusher, with 2 ft. rolls, balance bob, complete; east iron ditto; 50 ft. shears and pulleys, complete; 2 3 arm capstans; 100 fms. 12½ in. capstan rope; poppet head and stays; angle bob, complete; 100 fms. 2½ in. flat rods; 28 13 in. pumps; 35 12 in. ditto; 3 15 in. ditto; 11 10 in. ditto; 16 9 in. ditto; 28 8 in. ditto; 1 12 in. windbore; 2 12 in. H. pieces; 2 12 in. door and door pieces; 1 11 in. H. piece; 1 11 in. door and door piece; 2 12 in. plunger pole; box and gland; 3 11 in. ditto; 18 pieces of 7 in. wood main rod; 14 pieces of 10 in. ditto; 68 strapping plates, different widths; staples and glands; rods, bolts, and bars; flange bolts; several tons of chain; ditto of tram iron; 2½ in. by ¾ in. tram saddles; punches and tram wagons; shaft rolls; cobbling mills; loops and chains; whim pulleys; 2 crab winches travelling bob; several tons of bucket rods; pumps; lot of whim and other pulleys; kiln and other air pipes; 2 jiggling machines; hatches and flooring; sample table; about 200 fms. launders; lot of new and other useful iron; 30 new cobbling hammers; box of gun cotton and cartridges; 32 sieves; screw stocks; taps and plates; 95 shaft rolls; treble, double, and single iron blocks; bell, beam, scales, and weights; 3 large wood dressing sheds, and several 100 ft. of floors; 2 20 in. and 2 9 in. drying pipes; grindstone and frame; lot of new nails; 2 anvils, bellows, vice, mandrill; smiths' and miners' tools; wheel and handbarrows; balk and timber; account house furniture, and a variety of other articles and effects in general use in mines.

For further particulars, apply to the Officer in possession at the mine.

HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Solicitors, Truro. Dated Truro, June 15th, 1869.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the KILLIFRETH MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a PETITION for the WINDING-UP of the ABOVE NAMED COMPANY by the Court under the 24th day of May instant, presented and read by the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries by Frederick Martin Williams, of Gooenore, in the county of Cornwall, Esq., M.P., one of the partners in the firm of "Williams' Perran Foundry Company," trading and carrying on business as Iron Founders under that name at Perran-an-Worthal, in the said county of Cornwall, creditors of the said company, and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Vice-Warden, at the sittings of the Vice-Warden at the Prince's Hall, Truro, on Wednesday, the 4th day of August next, at Twelve o'clock at noon.

Any contributory or creditor of the company may appear at the hearing and oppose the same, provided he has given at least two clear days' notice to the petitioner, or his solicitor, or agents, of his intention to do so, such notice to be forthwith forwarded to P. P. Smith, Esq., Secretary of the Vice-Warden, Truro. Every such contributory or creditor is entitled to a copy of the petition and affidavit verifying the same, from the petitioner, or his solicitor, within 24 hours after requiring the same, on payment of the regulated charge per folio.

Affidavits intended to be used at the hearing, in opposition to the petition, must be filed at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on or before the 31st day of July next, and notice thereof must at the same time be given to the petitioner, or his solicitor, or agents.

JOSEPH ROBERTS, Truro, Cornwall (Petitioner's Solicitor).

Messrs. R. W. CHILDS AND BATTEN, 25, Coleman-street, London

(Agents of the said Solicitor).

Dated Truro, 15th June, 1869.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the WHEEL PAR MINING COMPANY.—ALL CREDITORS or CLAIMANTS of the ABOVE NAMED COMPANY, who have not received notice from the Registrar of the said Court that their claims have been already admitted, are hereby REQUIRED TO COME IN and PROVE their SEVERAL DEBTS or CLAIMS at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on Wednesday, the 30th day of June instant, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, or in default thereof they will be EXCLUDED from the BENEFIT of any DISTRIBUTION made before such proof. And for the purpose of such proof they are either to attend in person, or by their solicitors or competent agents, or (unless such attendance be required by the Registrar's summons) they are to send affidavits of their several debts or claims to the Registrar of the Court, at Truro, such affidavits being sworn either before some Commissioner of the said Court, or before any Court Judge, Justice, or any Commissioner of one of the Superior Courts, lawfully authorised to take and receive affidavits and affirmations.

FREDERICK MARSHALL,

Registrar of the above-named Court, Truro, Cornwall.

Dated the 15th day of June, 1869.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the BOTELET MINING COMPANY.—ALL CREDITORS or CLAIMANTS of the ABOVE NAMED COMPANY, who have not received notice from the Registrar of the said Court that their claims have been already admitted, are hereby REQUIRED TO COME IN and PROVE their SEVERAL DEBTS or CLAIMS at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on Thursday, the 1st day of July next, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, or in default thereof they will be EXCLUDED from the BENEFIT of any DISTRIBUTION made before such proof. And for the purpose of such proof they are either to attend in person, or by their solicitors or competent agents, or (unless such attendance be required by the Registrar's summons) they are to send affidavits of their several debts or claims to the Registrar of the Court, at Truro, such affidavits being sworn either before some Commissioner of the said Court, or before any Court Judge, Justice, or any Commissioner of one of the Superior Courts, lawfully authorised to take and receive affidavits and affirmations.

FREDERICK MARSHALL,

Registrar of the above-named Court, Truro, Cornwall.

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, June 15th, 1869.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN RE EAST WHEEL SETON MINE.

TO BE SOLD, pursuant to an Order made in the Cause of Watson v. Bennetts and Others, dated the 7th day of May last, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Registrar's Office, at Truro, on Wednesday, the 23rd day of June instant, at Twelve o'clock at noon, the

1 (5610th) PARTS or SHARES of the defendant, James Harding; the

2 (5610th) PARTS or SHARES of the defendant, Walter Powell; the

3 (5610th) PARTS or SHARES of the defendant, William Templeman; the

4 (5610th) PARTS or SHARES of the defendant, Eliza Cumming; the

5 (5610th) PARTS or SHARES of the defendant, William Chambers; the

6 (5610th) PART or SHARE of the defendant, D. Hawes; the

7 (5610th) PARTS or SHARES of the defendant, Andrew Kinsman Sparko; the

8 (5610th) PARTS or SHARES of the defendant, Almond E. Paul; and the

9 (5610th) PARTS or SHARES of the defendant, James Venning.

Respectively of and in the said MINE.

HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Truro

(Plaintiff's Solicitors).

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, 17th June, 1869.

DERBYSHIRE.

Three Miles from Matlock, the same distance from Stretton Station, and Seven Miles from Chesterfield.

THE OVERTON HALL ESTATE.

A VALUABLE AND DESIRABLE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY, formerly belonging to and occupied by Sir Joseph Banks, Bart.

MR. WILLIAM ANTHONY BOWLER is instructed by the Proprietor to offer FOR SALE, BY AUCTION, at the new Auction Mart, Tokenhouse Yard, London, on Tuesday, the 13th day of July, 1869, at Two o'clock precisely, in Two Lots, the above

VALUABLE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL ESTATE, Which is situate in the Parish of ASHOVER, in the midst of the charming scenery of Matlock and its neighbourhood, from which it is distant but three miles.

The whole estate comprises about 1027 acres of arable grass and woodland, with a stone-built mansion, ice house, and all necessary outbuildings, several farm houses and homesteads, a capital water corn mill, and a free public house in the village, and produces rents (which are very moderate) amounting, with the estimated value of the mansion and woods, and plantations in hand, to about £1426 per annum.

The estate rests on the metalliferous limestone formation, which is intersected by valuable veins of lead ore. Fluor-spar (of which many tons are annually sent to the plate glass works at St. Helen's), barytes ochre, grey entochal marble, which crops out, and, therefore, needs no heating, manganese, and other mineral products are found in abundance. The quantity of limestone and millstone grit, which has for a long period supplied the Birmingham and Sheffield markets, is almost unlimited, and in the hands of an enterprising owner would produce a large annual revenue, especially if increased facilities for transit were provided by means of tramways.

The water is of first-rate quality and of never failing supply, even in the driest summer. The river Amber runs through the estate and affords good trout fishing. Being in the vicinity of Clay Cross, coal is to be had at a moderate price.

The timber has been valued, and the amount will be stated in the particulars of sale, which, with plan and view of the mansion, may be had at the Mart; at the Midland Hotel, Derby; the New Bath Hotel, Matlock; the Royal Hotel, Buxton; the Green Dragon, Mansfield; the Queen's Hotel, Manchester; the Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool; at the office of the Midland Herald, Birmingham; of Messrs. PIKE and SON, Solicitors, 26, Old Burlington-street, London; and of Mr. W. A. BOWLER, land and time surveyor and valuer, estate agent, and auctioneer, 7, Whitehall-place, Westminster, S.W.

UNRESERVED SALE OF SLATE QUARRIES.

NORTH WALES.

MESSRS. BARNARD, THOMAS, AND CO. WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Auction Mart Sale Rooms, Tokenhouse-yard, Lotherbury, London, on Monday, June 21, 1869, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, in One Lot, and subject to such conditions as will be then and there produced (unless previously disposed of by private contract, of which due notice will be given), the VALUABLE LEASE, PLANT, and MACHINERY of the

WRYSGAN SLATE AND SLAB QUARRIES,

Situate in the well-known FESTINIOG RANGE, and in close proximity to the most successful slate quarries in North Wales.

This property contains about FOUR HUNDRED ACRES, through which the blue vein runs for more than a mile in length and about 50 yards in breadth, and is held under lease for a term of 99 years from the 1st January, 1854, at a dead rent of £100 and no royalty, and to a payment of £50 for way leave over land belonging to Mrs. Gore.

A well-arranged siding and incline have recently been made, at an expense of £5000, connecting the quarry with the railway from Festiniog to Port Madoc, the place of shipment, the cost of conveyance being only 3s. per ton.

Further particulars may be had on application to Messrs. HIGSON, Mining Engineers, 24, Cross-street, Manchester; Messrs. HONEY and HUMPHREYS, Accountants, Ironmonger-lane, London; Messrs. BARNARD, THOMAS, AND CO., Auctioneers; or to Messrs. J. and H. LIVERY, Solicitors, Albion Chambers, Bristol.

CALSTOCK, CORNWALL.

VALUABLE ESTATE AND LANDS FOR SALE, ON THE BANKS OF THE TAMAR, AND NEAR THE DEVON GREAT CONSOLS MINE.

MESSRS. MAY AND MURCH (Auctioneers) WILL SELL, BY AUCTION (under the trusts contained in the will of Mr. Joseph Burgess Oliver, deceased), at the Bedford Hotel, Tavistock, on Tuesday, the 29th day of June next, at Three o'clock P.M. for Four o'clock precisely, in one or more lots, all that

ELIGIBLE AND PRODUCTIVE ESTATE, called LATCHLEY,

Situate in the parish of CALSTOCK, in the county of CORNWALL, and certain FIELDS, or CLOSERS OF LANDS, at CHILSWORTHY, within the said parish; together with an ALLOTMENT, forming part of Hingston Common, and now divided into convenient enclosures, situate in the same parish;—the whole containing about ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY EIGHT ACRES.

The property is, as to 28A. 2B. 20P. of fee-simple tenure, and the remainder is held as customary fee of the Manor of Calstock. The Devon Great Consols Mine (from which immense returns have been made) is situate opposite to Latchley Estate, portions of which were worked some years since as the Wheal Williams Mine, and considerable returns of rich copper ore were made.

The Latchley Estate comprises a suitable FARM HOUSE, with the necessary outbuildings. It is beautifully situated on the banks of the River Tamar, and commands many picturesque views. The orchards are very productive, and the elder from the estate is held in great repute. The minerals under that part of the estate, which is of fee-simple tenure, will pass to the respective purchasers. The premises may be viewed on application to Mr. JOHN OLIVER, at Latchley; and printed particulars (descriptive of the property and of the lots into which it is proposed to be offered), with further information, may be obtained on application to Messrs. MAY and MURCH, Auctioneers, at their offices, in Union-street, Plymouth; to Mr. SARGENT, Solicitor, Liskeard; or to Messrs. BEWES and BOGEL, Manor Office, Stonehouse.—Dated May 28, 1869.

LEICESTERSHIRE—FREEHOLD FARM AND COAL FIELD.

MESSRS. CLEAR AND CHEFFINS are instructed by the Trustees for sale to SELL BY AUCTION, on Thursday, July 1st, 1869, at the Bell Hotel, Leicester, at Three for Four o'clock, all that VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY, known as

IBSTOCK LODGE FARM,

Containing 152 acres or thereabouts, of highly-productive ARABLE and PASTURE LAND, with FARM-HOUSE and suitable AGRICULTURAL BUILDINGS thereon, most advantageously situate in the parish of Istock, within a short distance of the B. & G. Railway station, and about 13 miles from the important and rapidly increasing town of Leicester.

Lying as it does in the immediate vicinity of the Istock Colliery, from which the best coal in Leicestershire is obtained, and also closely abutting on the coal fields of the Nailstone and Bagworth Collieries, it is beyond a doubt that the coal field from which these several collieries are supplied underlies the whole of this estate.

The following is an extract from the opinion of HENRY WAUGH, Esq., C.E., F.G.S., upon the underlying seams of coal in the Istock Lodge Farm:—"Istock Lodge Farm, lying due east of Istock Colliery, is undoubtedly underlain by the two great worked seams of this district—viz., the Main Coal of Coleorton and the Lower Main Coal of Istock, Bagworth and Nailstone Collieries. The dip of the coal measures is 6° east, without apparently any fault between the mines named. The two seams, 'Upper Main Coal' and 'Lower Main Coal,' are very valuable, the Lower is the favourite house coal of Leicestershire. In the opinion of some of the most experienced coal managers, the beds of the 'Moira' Coal Field underlie these measures."

Possession of the farm may be had at Michaelmas, and particulars and conditions of sale, with lithographed plans, may shortly be obtained of Messrs. FREE and REEVE, solicitors, Leicester; and of the auctioneers, Ethelburga House, 70 and 71, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, E.C.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.

IMPORTANT COLLIERY PROPERTY.

MR. ROBERT EVANS is favoured with the instructions of the Proprietors TO OFFER FOR SALE, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Guildhall Coffee House, Gresham-street, London, on Tuesday, July 13, at One for Two in the afternoon precisely (unless previously disposed of by private contract), the VALUABLE COLLIERY known as the

NORTH LANTWIT COLLIERY,

Near LLANTRISANT, GLAMORGAN, about 14 miles from Cardiff, now in full working order, comprising all the SEAMS OF COAL under the Glynog Estate, containing 149 acres, held on lease for 45 years at moderate royalties.

All the necessary works and appliances have been erected, and railway sidings and roads formed. Two pits, fitted with winding gear, complete, each 100 yards deep, brick-walled throughout, have already been sunk, winning the famous Lantwit Veins, and having the character of being the best house coal shipped in South Wales. The colliery has worked on the No. 3 Lantwit Vein upwards of 150 tons daily. It is now in active operation, and the openings in progress within six months time can be made adequate to a vent of 200 tons per day.

A private branch railway connects the Taff Vale Railway direct with the pits. Particulars and conditions of sale, with plan, may be obtained of Messrs. TUCKER, NEW, and LANGDALE, Solicitors, 4, King-street, Cheapside, London; at the principal Inns at Swansea, Neath, Cardiff, and Newport; and of Mr. ROBERT EVANS, Land Agent and Auctioneer, Bridgend, Glamorganshire.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.

FREEHOLD ESTATE, RESIDENTIAL AND MINERAL—two miles from Porthcawl, four miles from Llantrissant, and twelve miles from the important and flourishing port of Cardiff—comprising the FARMS of TYR MAB ELLIS, COED-CAE-DDU, and PEN-COED-CAE, MANSION AND GROUNDS, GROUND RENTS, STONE QUARRIES, and the various SEAMS OF COAL (including the celebrated anthracite), which underlie the estate.

MR. D. T. ALEXANDER is favoured with instructions from the Deviser, under the will of Colonel John Hewett, to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Angel Hotel, Cardiff, on Thursday, the 29th day of July, 1869, at Two for Three o'clock, the IMPORTANT and VALUABLE PROPERTY, known as the

TYR MAB ELLIS ESTATE,

In the following, or such other lot or lots as at the time of sale shall be declared.

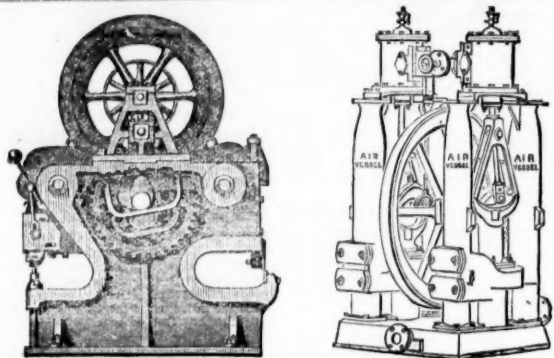
LOT I.—THE FARM, called "PEN-COED-CAE" (otherwise Caerlan and Tylwyd), with HOMESTEAD, BUILDINGS, COTTAGES at rack and ground rents, and productive PASTURE and ARABLE LAND, together with valuable STONE QUARRIES in full work, containing in the whole about 116A. 1B. 5P., situate in the parishes of Llantwit Vardre and Llantrissant, in the occupation of Mr. John Jenkins, and others.

BICKFORD'S PATENT SAFETY FUSE

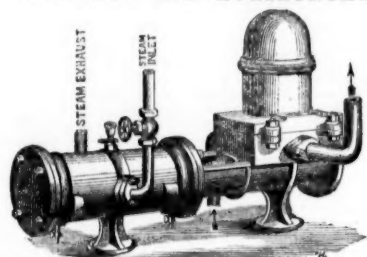
Obtained the PRIZE MEDALS at the "ROYAL EXHIBITION" of 1851; at the "INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION" of 1862, in London; at the "IMPERIAL EXPOSITION" held in Paris, in 1865; at the "INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION," in Dublin, 1865; and at the "UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION," in Paris, 1867.



BICKFORD, SMITH, AND CO., of TUCKINGMILL, CORNWALL, MANUFACTURERS of PATENT SAFETY-FUSE, having been informed that the name of their firm has been attached to fuse not of their manufacture, beg to call the attention of the trade and public to the following announcement:—
EVERY COIL of FUSE MANUFACTURED by them has TWO SEPARATE THREADS PASSING THROUGH the COLUMN of GUNPOWDER, and BICKFORD, SMITH, AND CO. CLAIM SUCH TWO SEPARATE THREADS as THEIR TRADE MARK.



JOHN CAMERON,
MAKER OF
STEAM PUMPS, PORTABLE ENGINES, PLATE BENDING ROLLERS,
BAR AND ANGLE IRON SHEARS, PUNCHING AND SHEARING
MACHINES, PATENTEE OF THE DOUBLE CAM LEVER
PUNCHING MACHINE, BAR SHEARS, AND RAIL
PUNCHING MACHINES,
EGERTON STREET IRON WORKS,
HULME, MANCHESTER.
PUMPING ENGINES FOR MINES.
THE PATENT "UNIVERSAL" STEAM PUMP,
VERTICAL AND HORIZONTAL.



POWERFUL—SIMPLE—DURABLE—RELIABLE—CHEAP.
SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHER INVENTIONS.

SOLE MAKERS—
HAYWARD TYLER AND CO.,
84 AND 85, UPPER WHITECROSS STREET, LONDON, E.C.
* * * WHERE IT CAN BE SEEN AT WORK.

GAMBLE'S PATENT STEAM LUBRICATOR.
FOR STATIONARY, LOCOMOTIVE, AND STEAM ENGINES.



SELF-ACTING.

Lubricates all the valves and internal parts of the cylinder continuously. Effects a most important saving in the oil or tallow. Increases the regularity of working. Prevents frequent repairs.

SOLE MAKERS—
HAYWARD TYLER AND CO.,
84 AND 85, UPPER WHITECROSS STREET,
LONDON, E.C.



PRIZE MEDAL
AWARDED
AT THE
HAVRE
EXHIBITION
OF 1868



ECONOMICAL,



AND LASTING.

PEACOCK AND BUCHAN'S
No. 3 COMPOSITION PAINT.

Is superior to all other paints, and, being mixed ready for use, is cheaper. It also lasts longer, will wash without rubbing off, and can be applied by gardeners or labourers, requiring no oil, turpentine, or varnish. It is applicable for all kinds of house painting, greenhouses, vineries, pit frames, &c.; also for carts, wagons, railway plant, agricultural implements, and mining purposes, &c., after a successful trial of nearly twenty years.

It dries in a few hours with a beautiful brilliant surface, without stickiness or unpleasant smell; and is more economical, and stands longer than unground ordinary paint, mixed by hand. It has been opened after ten years, and found to be quite good and ready for use.

As any person can lay it on, it is found to be most economical and useful to country gentlemen, and to the settler in India, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, &c., when living at a distance from a town—enabling every man to be his own painter. Danger from fire on board ship is also prevented. (See pamphlet, with testimonials, sent free on application.)

PEACOCK AND BUCHAN'S ANTI-CORROSION METALLIC PAINT for MINING PLANT, at 30s. per cwt., is extensively used by the great mining companies, being cheap and durable.

For prices, &c., apply to

MESSRS. PEACOCK AND BUCHAN, SOUTHAMPTON;
MR. ROBERT ORD, JUN., MANAGER, 39, UPPER EAST SMITHFIELD, LONDON
Or their accredited agents in all parts of the world.
AGENTS WANTED FOR INLAND TOWNS.

CURE YOURSELF BY THE PATENT SELF-ADJUSTING CURATIVE AND ELECTRIC BELT.—Sufferers from spermatorrhoea, nervous debility, painful dreams, &c., can now cure themselves by the only guaranteed remedy in Europe, protected by Her Majesty's great seal. Free for one stamp by H. JAMES, Esq., Percy House, Bedford-square, London. N.B.—MEDICINE AND FEES SUPERSEDED. Reference to the leading Physicians of the day. A TEST GRATIS. SEND FOR DETAILS.

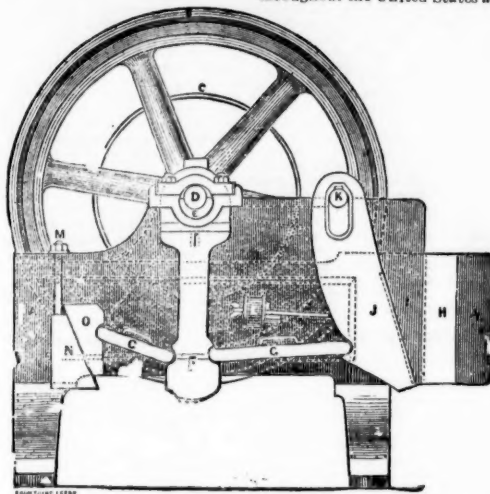
IMMENSE SAVING OF LABOUR.
TO MINERS, IRONMASTERS, MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, RAILWAY COMPANIES, EMERY AND FLINT GRINDERS, MACADAM ROAD MAKERS, &c., &c.

BLAKE'S PATENT STONE BREAKER,

OR ORE CRUSHING MACHINE,

FOR REDUCING TO SMALL FRAGMENTS ROCKS, ORES, AND MINERALS OF EVERY KIND.

It is rapidly making its way to all parts of the globe, being now in profitable use in California, Washoe, Lake Superior, Australia, Cuba, Chili, Brazil, and throughout the United States and England. Read extracts of testimonials:—



The Parys Mines Company, Parys Mines, near Bangor, June 6.—We have had one of your stone breakers in use during the last twelve months, and Captain Morcom reports most favourably as to its capabilities of crushing the materials to the required size, and its great economy in doing away with manual labour. For the Parys Mining Company, **JAMES WILLIAMS.**

H. R. Marsden, Esq.

Eaton Emery Works, Manchester.—We have used Blake's patent stone breaker made by you, for the last 12 months, crushing emery, &c., and it has given every satisfaction. Some time after starting the machine a piece of the moveable jaws about 20 lbs. weight, chilled cast-iron, broke off, and was crushed in the jaws of the machine to the size fixed for crushing the emery. For the Parys Mining Company, **THOS. GOLDSWORTHY & SONS.**

H. R. Marsden, Esq.

Alkali Works, near Wednesbury.—I at first thought the outlay too much for so simple an article, but now think it money well spent. **WILLIAM HUNT.**

Welsh Gold Mining Company, Dolgelly.—The stone breaker does its work admirably, crushing the hardest stones and quartz. **WM. DANIEL.**

Our 15 by 7 in. machine has broken 4 tons of hard whinstone in 20 minutes, for fine road metal, free from dust. **Messrs. ORD and MADDISON, Stone and Lime Merchants, Darlington.**

Kirkless Hall, near Wigan.—Each of my machines breaks from 100 to 120 tons of limestone or ore per day (10 hours), at a saving of 4d. per ton. **JOHN LANCASTER.**

Ovoca, Ireland.—My crusher does its work most satisfactorily. It will break 10 tons of the hardest copper ore stone per hour. **WM. G. ROBERTS.**

General Frémont's Mines, California.—The 15 by 7 in. machine effects a saving of the labour of about 30 men, or \$75 per day. The high estimation in which we hold your invention is shown by the fact that Mr. Park has just ordered a third machine for this estate. **SILAS WILLIAMS.**

For circulars and testimonials, apply to—

H. R. MARSDEN, SOHO FOUNDRY,

MEADOW LANE, LEEDS,
ONLY MAKER IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

CAUTION!

BLAKE'S PATENT STONE BREAKER,

In Chancery.

BLAKE v. ARCHER, NOVEMBER 12, 1867.

His Honour the Vice-Chancellor Wood having found a VERDICT in FAVOUR of the PLAINTIFFS in the above Cause, establishing the VALIDITY of BLAKE'S PATENT, and made a DECREE for an INJUNCTION to RESTRAIN the DEFENDANTS, MESSRS. THOMAS ARCHER and SON, of Dunston Engine-Works, near Gateshead-on-Tyne, from INFRINGING such PATENT, and ordering them to pay to the Plaintiffs the costs of the Suit.

ALL PERSONS are hereby CAUTIONED against MANUFACTURING, SELLING, or USING any STONE BREAKERS similar to BLAKE'S, which have not been manufactured by the Plaintiffs. Application will forthwith be made to the Court of Chancery for INJUNCTIONS AGAINST ALL PERSONS who may be found INFRINGING BLAKE'S PATENT after this notice.

SOLE MAKER IN ENGLAND,

H. R. MARSDEN, SOHO FOUNDRY, MEADOW LANE, LEEDS.

DORRING'S PATENT ROCK-BORING MACHINERY,

FOR

DRIVING LEVELS AND SINKING SHAFTS IN MINES,
QUARRYING, RAILWAY TUNNELLING, AND OPEN CUTTING.



ARRANGEMENT FOR SHAFT SINKING AND QUARRYING.

IN STONE of ORDINARY HARDNESS the MACHINE will BORE HOLES at the rate of about SIX INCHES in depth PER MINUTE, and in the HARDEST GRANITE at from TWO to THREE INCHES PER MINUTE. For this a working pressure of 30 lbs. only per square inch is required. In Quarrying and Shaft-sinking the stand is not required, consequently NO TIME IS LOST IN FIXING THE MACHINE.

This engine has been used with advantage in the mines of the Vieille Montagne Company in Germany, as well as in Belgium, and at Tincroft Mine, in Cornwall.

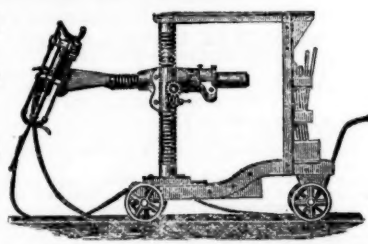
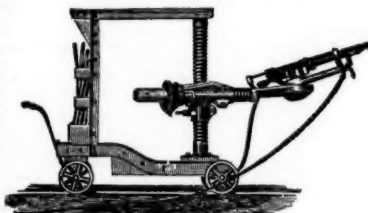
Twelve engines are now in course of construction for use in the Dolcoath Mine, in Cornwall.

For further particulars, apply to the sole makers—

SIMPSON & CO.,
Engineers,

GROSVENOR ROAD,
PIMLICO, LONDON, S.W.,

On whose premises a Machine can be seen in action.



ARRANGEMENT FOR LEVEL DRIVING AND TUNNELLING.

PORTABLE ENGINES,
FROM 4 TO 25-HORSE POWER.

THRASHING MACHINES,

Single, Double, and Treble Blast, with patent Rolled Steel Beater Plates, and all other recent improvements.

CLAYTON AND SHUTTLEWORTH,

STAMP END WORKS, LINCOLN,

AND

No. 78, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION, FREE BY POST.



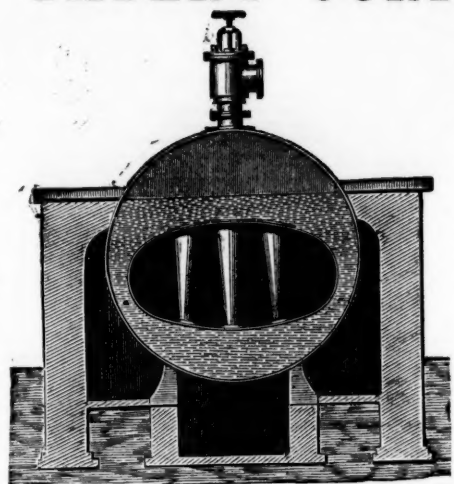
PATENT FLEXIBLE TUBING,
AND BRATTICE CLOTH FOR MINES

MANUFACTURED BY

ELLIS LEVER,

WEST GORTON WORKS, MANCHESTER.

GALLOWAY'S PATENT CONICAL WATER TUBES FOR STEAM BOILERS.



Section of the "Galloway" Boiler, showing arrangement of back flues, the furnaces being of the same construction as in the common two-flued boiler.

The above TUBES are made with such an amount of taper as will allow the bottom flange to pass through the hole in the upper side of the boiler flue, which renders their introduction into ordinary flued boilers a simple operation, and with the following advantages:—
The POWER of the BOILER is CONSIDERABLY INCREASED, and the FLUES ARE MATERIALLY STRENGTHENED.
The CIRCULATION of the WATER is MUCH IMPROVED, and UNEQUAL EXPANSION, with its attendant evils, PREVENTED.
LIABILITY TO PRIME IS LESSENED.

These Tubes have now been in use upwards of fourteen years, and above 50,000 are in work in various parts of the country with the best results.

They can be fixed by any boiler maker, but can only be obtained from the Patentees,

W. & J. GALLOWAY & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND BOILER MAKERS,
MANCHESTER,

Makers of Wrought-iron Parallel Tubes, 40s. p. cwt.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE WELL-KNOWN

"GALLOWAY BOILER,"

AS PER SKETCH ANNEXED.

UPWARDS OF TWO THOUSAND OF WHICH ARE NOW AT WORK.

BOILERS OF ANY DIMENSIONS, UPON THIS OR ANY OTHER PLAN, CAN BE DELIVERED WITHIN A FEW DAYS FROM RECEIPT OF ORDER.

STEAM ENGINES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

General Millwrighting.—Hydraulic Machinery.—Polishing, Grinding, and other Machines for Plate Glass.

LEAD ROLLING MILLS AND PIPE PRESSES. CAST AND WROUGHT-IRON GIRDER BRIDGES.

HALEY AND OTHER LIFTING JACKS, BOILER RIVETS, &c.—SCREW BOLTS, STEEL PUNCHING BEARS.

Shearing and Punching Machines, Bending Rolls, and every description of Boilermakers' Tools, &c., &c.



Fig. 86. Gwynne & Co.'s Improved Plunger Hand Pump.



Fig. 84. Gwynne & Co.'s Double-Acting Pumping Engine.



Fig. 106. Gwynne & Co.'s Patent Combined Steam-Pump.

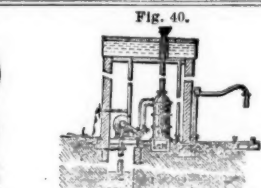


Fig. 40. Gwynne & Co.'s Patent Water-Power Pumping Machinery.



Fig. 42. Gwynne & Co.'s Improved Horizontal High-Pressure Steam-Engine.

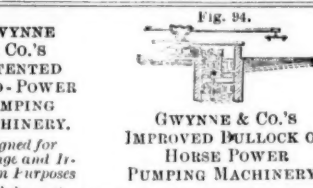


Fig. 84. Gwynne & Co.'s Improved Vertical Steam-Engine.



Fig. 85. Gwynne & Co.'s Improved Deep Well Pump.

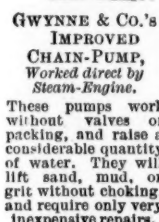


Fig. 139. Gwynne & Co.'s Improved Turbine Water-Wheel.

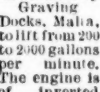


Fig. 130. Gwynne & Co.'s Improved Plunger Hand Pump.



Fig. 130. Gwynne & Co.'s Improved Plunger Hand Pump.



Fig. 142. Gwynne & Co.'s Improved Portable Steam-Engine.



Fig. 134. Gwynne & Co.'s Patent Water-Power Pumping Machinery.

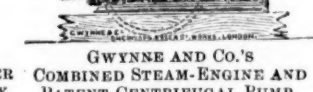


Fig. 22. Gwynne & Co.'s Combined Steam-Engine and Patent Centrifugal Pump.

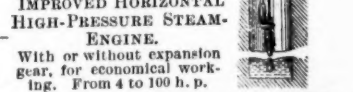


Fig. 136. Gwynne & Co.'s Improved Horizontal High-Pressure Steam-Engine.

TWELVE PRIZE MEDALS, taken at the Exhibitions of the Principal Cities of the World, TESTIFY TO THE GREAT EXCELLENCE OF THIS MACHINERY.

Gwynne and Co. have recently effected a considerable reduction in their prices, being determined to supply not only the BEST but the CHEAPEST PUMPING MACHINERY in the WORLD.

TO PREVENT MISTAKES, PLEASE ADDRESS IN FULL—
Gwynne and Co.,
HYDRAULIC AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS, ESSEX STREET WORKS, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

MUSHET'S
TITANIC CAST STEEL,
FOR LATHE TOOLS, DRILLS, CHISELS, TAPS AND DIES, &c., &c.

MUSHET'S TITANIC BORER STEEL.

MUSHET'S WELDING CAST STEEL.
SOLID CAST STEEL HAMMERS AND SLEDGES.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
TITANIC STEEL AND IRON COMPANY, LIMITED,
COLEFORD, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

LONDON: Enquiries may be addressed to Mr. HENRY MUSHET, LOMBARD EXCHANGE, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.
AGENTS FOR SCOTLAND: Messrs. JOHN DOWNIE and CO., 1, ROYAL BANK PLACE, GLASGOW.

HEATON'S PATENT.
THE LANGLEY MILL STEEL & IRONWORKS COMPANY
(LIMITED),
LANGLEY MILL, NEAR NOTTINGHAM,

Are now making Cast-Steel suitable for Tools, Taps, Dies, Chisels, &c., &c., Shear Steel, and Iron of a very superior quality, by their direct process, under the superintendence of the Patentees.
The range of quality which this process secures renders the Steel and Iron suitable for almost every purpose to which these metals can be applied. Also, CAST-STEEL CASTINGS of all kinds from PATTERNS or DRAWINGS.



By a special method of preparation, this leather is made solid, perfectly close in texture, and impermeable to water; it has, therefore, all the qualifications essential for pump buckets, and is the most durable material of which they can be made. It may be had of all dealers in leather, and of

I. AND T. HEPBURN AND SONS,
TANNERS AND CURRIERS, LEATHER MILLBAND AND HOSE PIPE MANUFACTURERS,
LONG LANE, SOUTHWARK, LONDON.
Prize Medals, 1851, 1855, 1862, for
MILLBANDS, HOSE, AND LEATHER FOR MACHINERY PURPOSES.

HEALTH AND MANLY VIGOUR.—A Medical Man, of Twenty Years' experience in the treatment of Nervous Debility, Spasmodic, and other affections which are often acquired in early life, and unfit sufferers for marriage, and other social duties, has published a book giving the FULL BENEFIT of his LONG EXPERIENCE, GRATIS, with plain directions for the recovery of health and strength. A single copy sent to any address on receipt of one stamp.
Address to the "Secretary," Institute of Anatomy, Birmingham.

Just published, post free for three stamps.
MEDICAL FRIEND AND MARRIAGE GUIDE:
By Dr. WATSON (of the Lock Hospital), F.S.A., F.R.A.S., College of Physicians and Surgeons.
SELF-CURE OF NERVOUS AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY,
Loss of Manhood, Impediments to Marriage, &c., SHOWING THE MEANS WHEREBY CERTAIN DISQUALIFICATIONS, which mar the happiness of Married Life, may be SPEEDILY REMOVED.
Consultations daily from 11 till 2, and 5 till 8; Sundays, 10 till 1.
Enclose three stamps, and address Dr. WATSON, No. 1, South-crescent, Bedford-square, London, W.C.

Just published, post free for two stamps.
WONDERFUL MEDICAL DISCOVERY,
demonstrating the true causes of Nervous, Mental, and Physical Debility, loss of Manhood, Impediments to Marriage, &c., SHOWING THE MEANS WHEREBY CERTAIN DISQUALIFICATIONS, which mar the happiness of Married Life, may be SPEEDILY REMOVED.
Sent free on receipt of two stamps, by W. HILL, Esq., M.A., Berkeley House, South-crescent, Russell-square, London, W.C. With innumerable illustrative cases in proof of the WONDERFUL EFFICACY of the means employed.

WEST END STOCK, SHARE, AND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

PERMANENT OFFICE.
ADELPHI CHAMBERS, JOHN STREET, ADELPHI, W.C.
This AGENCY has every FACILITY for NEGOTIATING all BUSINESS in connection with Stock and Shares in Railways, Banks, Insurance, Gas, Mining, and Financial Companies.

LOANS GRANTED ON STOCKS AND SHARES.
References exchanged.
Office hours, from 10 till 4.

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5 Great Voe, £15 2s. 6d. 30 Chiver, Moor, £2 15s. 50 No. Tre-kerby, 14s 6d
3 West Chiverton, £46. 5 Cook's Kitchen, £13 12 6 20 Rosewall Hill, £1 9 9
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50 So. Condurrow, £1 11s 10 East Caradon, £2 12 6 3 Wt. Wh. Frances, £2 2
(call paid) 25 East Grenville, £4 7 6 10 Wt. Mary Ann, £1 3 3
2 Minera, £18 10s. 15 East Lovell, £2 15s. 75 Frontino, £1 4s. 6d.
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Van, Van Consols, Brynpostig, Royalton, Holmbush and Kelly Bray United, Chiverton, Great South Chiverton, and Lovell Consols. BUSINESS effected at close prices in any of the above.

SPECIAL.—The above Agency has received instructions to dispose of, for cash, 200 shares in the WEST GOLFOLPHIN TIN MINE, near Helston, Cornwall, at £1 2s. 6d. per share net. These shares are considered very valuable, and the purchaser of the above will be entitled to the dividend of 2s. per share, to be declared on the 1st proximo.

Grand Prix (Gold Medal)—Paris Exhibition, 1867.

SHAFT SINKING THROUGH WATER-BEARING UPPER STRATA, WITHOUT USE OF PUMPING MACHINERY.

CHAUDRON'S PATENT SYSTEM is successful, even in cases previously abandoned on account of overpowering volumes of water.
EXPENDITURE REDUCED BY EIGHTY PER CENT.
No leakages, no repairs. Agents wanted.

HENRY SIMON, C.E., MANCHESTER.

RAILWAY WAGON WORKS, BARNSELY.

MESSRS. G. W. AND T. CRAIK
ARE PREPARED TO
SUPPLY COAL AND COKE WAGONS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Either for cash, or by deferred payments through wagon-leasing companies.
WAGONS PROMPTLY REPAIRED.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

TO GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANIES.
THE BRITISH, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN PATENT
GOLD AND SILVER AMALGAMATING AND WASHING MACHINE
COMPANY
(UNDER "RICKARD AND PAUL'S PATENT")

Are prepared to EXECUTE IMMEDIATE ORDERS for the AMALGAMATING MACHINE in fourteen days from receipt of order.

Applications for prices, prospectuses, &c., to be made to the Secretary,
MR. H. C. HOUSE,
1 and 2, GREAT WINCHESTER BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C.

STAFFORDSHIRE WHEEL AND AXLE COMPANY (LIMITED).

MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY CARRIAGE, WAGON, and CONTRACTORS' WHEELS and AXLES, and other IRONWORK used in the CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAY STOCK.
OFFICES AND WORKS,
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LONDON OFFICE.—118, CANNON STREET, E.C.

RAILWAY CARRIAGE COMPANY (LIMITED)

ESTABLISHED 1847.
OLDBURY WORKS, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.
MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY CARRIAGES AND WAGONS, and EVERY DESCRIPTION OF IRONWORK.

Passenger carriages and wagons built, either for cash or for payment over a period of years.
RAILWAY WAGONS FOR HIRE.
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MANUFACTURE RAILWAY WAGONS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, for HIRE and SALE, by immediate or deferred payments. They have also wagons for hire capable of carrying 6, 8, and 10 tons, part of which are constructed especially for shipping purposes. Wagons in working order maintained by contract.
EDMUND FOWLER, Sec.

WAGON WORKS, SMETHWICK, BIRMINGHAM.

* Loans received on Debenture; particulars on application.

WILLIAM'S PERRAN FOUNDRY COMPANY,

PERRANARWORTH, CORNWALL.
MANUFACTURERS OF STEAM PUMPING AND EVERY OTHER KIND OF ENGINES, together with BOILERS, PUMP CASTINGS, and MINING TOOLS of every description, of the very best quality. Estimates given for the supply of any amount of machinery.

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MR. J. S. MERRY,

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THE NEW PRINCE OF WALES SLATE COMPANY

(LIMITED).—By Acts 1862 and 1867.
Capital £50,000, in 10,000 shares of £5 each.
£1 per share to be paid on application, and £1 10s. on allotment.
Upwards of 5000 shares are already appropriated.

JOHN FRANCIS, Esq., Brynpostig, Bangor, CHAIRMAN.
BANKERS—METROPOLITAN BANK (Limited), Cornhill.
SECRETARY AND GENERAL MANAGER—THOMAS HARVEY, Esq., OXFORD.

ST. CLEMENT'S HOUSE, ST. CLEMENT'S LANE, E.C.

The directors are now prepared to receive applications for 2000 of the unappropriated shares on the terms above stated.

This is in no respect a speculation, but an established business, and a safe and profitable investment for capital. It may be confidently affirmed that no slate quarry has ever been opened under such favourable circumstances, and the directors invite those who are not already aware of its high position to investigate its merits.

The slate is known throughout the kingdom, and is distinguished for every excellence of colour, purity, lightness, and strength, and is unsurpassed in any respect by any other slate in the Principality. The quarry has already produced several thousand pounds worth of slate, in full working order, and is amply provided with every requisite in plant and machinery for carrying on the most extensive business. Slates of which there are thousands now on the quarry, can be supplied to any extent. The buildings and sawing and planing machinery are in perfect order, and of the best and most improved description.

Less than £2000 will now complete the incline, and bring the quarry into a large monthly profit. The local manager states that slates and slabs of the value of £500 per month can be immediately produced, and the production can be rapidly extended, as the quarry is yet only in its infancy.

Eight galleries, each 18 yards in depth, have been opened, and can be worked to an extreme depth of 300 yards without any lifting power whatever. The tip for rubbish is unlimited—in fact, it is not too much to say that, considered in all its aspects, no such quarry has been opened in Wales during the present century. There is abundance of water power for sawing and planing. The slates have been shipped, or sent by rail from Carnarvon to all parts.

Two of the directors represent the largest quarries in Wales, and together with the general manager, hold between them nearly 2000 shares in this quarry. All rents and royalties have been purchased by the company. The property is upwards of a mile square, and is held on a lease for 40 years, granted by G. A. Huddart, Esq. By agreement, dated 14th September, 1868, between F. B. Smart and H. L. Hammack, and the company, paid-up shares are to be given as a full consideration for the purchase of the entire property.

There are barracks, provided with beds, stoves, and every requisite for the accommodation of 100 men.

Applications for forms, prospectuses, and shares (the latter accompanied by a cheque for the deposit) may be addressed to the Secretary, at the offices, St. Clement's House, St. Clement's Lane, London, E.C.

The 2000 shares will be allotted according to priority of application.

There are also, in a distant part of the property, other large beds of equally fine slate rock, which can be leased or sold. The sum of £5000, and a royalty of 1-16th, are also receivable by the company for a copper mine lately sold by him.

COMPENSATION IN CASE OF INJURY,

AND A FIXED SUM IN CASE OF DEATH,

CAUSED BY ACCIDENT OF ANY KIND,

MAY BE SECURED BY A POLICY IN THE

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY.

An annual payment of £3 to £5, insures £100 at death, and an allowance at the rate of £5 per week for injury.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS ALONE

May be provided against by insurance tickets for single or double journeys.

For particulars, apply to the Clerks at the Railway Stations, to the Local Agents, or at the

OFFICES.—64, CORNHILL, and 10, REGENT STREET, LONDON.

WILLIAM J. YIAN, Sec.

THE MINING SHARE LIST.

BRITISH DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Total divs.	Pershare.	Last paid.
1500	Alderley Edge, c. Cheshire*	10 0 0	—	—	10 6 8	0 5 0	Jan. 1869
200	Botallack, c. St. Just	91 5 0	260	—	544 5 0	0 16 0	May 1869
4000	Brookwood, c. Buckfastleigh	1 11 0	—	—	0 12 6	0 2 6	Aug. 1868
1000	Bronfloyd, c. Cardigan*	12 0 0	23	—	11 9 0	0 12 0	April 1869
5094	Bwlch Consols, s.-l. Cardigan	4 0 0	—	—	0 5 0	0 5 0	June 1868
6140	Cashwell, c. Cumberland*	2 10 0	—	—	0 3 0	0 1 6	Aug. 1868
2400	Chardcliff, s.-l. Newlyn	15 7 7	—	—	16 5 0	0 10 0	April 1869
1280	Chardcliff, c. Flint	0 7 8	—	—	0 1 0	0 6 0	Nov. 1868
2450	Cook's Kitchen, c. Illogan†	19 14 9	14	13½ 14½	2 4 0	0 7 0	April 1869
509	Creechbrowne and Penkivill, t.	—	—	—	2 5 0	1 5 0	April 1868
867	Cwm Erddin, c. Cardiganshire*	7 10 0	—	—	30 3 0	0 10 0	April 1869
128	Cwmystwith, c. Cardiganshire*	60 0 0	—	—	385 10 0	2 0 0	Feb. 1869
280	Derwent Mines, s.-l. Durham	300 0 0	—	—	177 0 0	2 10 0	July 1868
1024	Devon Gt. Consols, c. Tavistock†	1 0 0	175	150 160	1132 0 0	4 0 0	May 1869
1423	Devon Gt. Consols, c. Tavistock†	49 14 6	25	—	3 10 0	1 10 0	May 1869
6144	Dolcoath, c. t. Camborne	31 4 6	—	120 180	224 2 6	3 0 0	June 1869
300	East Caradon, c. St. Cleer†	2 14 6	7	7 7½	14 11 6	0 2 0	July 1867
300	East Darren, c. Cardiganshire*	32 0 0	—	—	166 10 0	2 0 0	Mar. 1869
6140	East Pool, t. c. Pool, Illogan	0 9 9	8	7½ 8	9 3 0	0 3 3	May 1869
1906	East Wheel Lovell, t. Wendron	3 9 0	10½	10 11	4 16 0	0 5 0	May 1869
2800	Foxdale, t. Isle of Man*	25 0 0	—	—	73 0 0	0 10 0	April 1869
3000	Frank Mills, t. Christow	3 18 6	4½	4 4½	3 13 6	0 4 0	April 1869
3550	Gawton, c. Tavistock	3 10 6	—	—	0 3 0	0 3 0	Jan. 1868
19000	Great Laxey, t. Isle of Man*	4 0 0	19½	19 20	10 15 0	0 10 0	June 1869
5908	Great Northern Manganese*	5 0 0	—	—	1 3 10	0 5 0	Feb. 1869
1024	Herodsfoot, t. near Liskeard†	8 10 0	46	15½ 16½	49 10 0	1 10 0	Feb. 1869
12000	Holmbush and Kelly Bray, c.*	1 0 0	4½	4½ 4½	0 1 0	0 1 0	May 1869
165	Levant, c. t. St. Just	10 8 1	—	—	1009 0 0	4 0 0	Jan. 1869
400	Lisburne, t. Cardiganshire	18 15 0	—	—	515 0 0	3 0 0	Mar. 1869
3000	Maes-y-Safn, t. Flint*	20 0 0	29	28 29	4 0 0	0 5 0	Oct. 1868
9000	Marke Valley, c. Caradon	4 10 6	8½	8 8½	5 4 0	0 5 0	April 1869
3000	Minera Boundary, t. Wrexham*	1 0 0	—	—	0 13 0	0 3 0	Mar. 1868
18000	Minera Mining Co., Wrexham*	25 0 0	172½	170	253 13 6	5 0 0	May 1869
9000	Mining Co. of Ireland, c. t. Cl.	7 0 0	—	8½ 9	0 18 0	0 9 p.c.t.	July 1868
40000	Mynydd Iron Ore†	3 7 0	—	1 1½	0 11 6	0 3 0	Feb. 1869
2000	North Levant, t. c. St. Just	10 12 0	11½	—	0 5 0	0 5 0	Mar. 1869
200	Parya Mines, c. Anglesey*	50 0 0	—	—	162 10 0	2 10 0	Aug. 1869
5000	Penhalls, t. St. Agnes	3 0 0	—	—	0 6 0	0 4 0	April 1869
12800	Prince of Wales, c. Calstock	0 12 6	1½	1½	0 8 0	0 1 0	Nov. 1868
1120	Providence, t. Uney Lelant†	10 6 7	37½	36 37	88 6 6	1 10 0	May 1869
12000	Van, t. Llandilo*	4 5 0	—	—	617 10 0	5 0 0	May 1869
6000	South Darren, t. Cardigan*	3 6 6	—	1½ 2	0 16 0	0 1 6	May 1869
937	South Wh. Crofty, c. Illogan	24 10 10	—	—	2 0 0	0 10 0	May 1869
496	St. Wh. Frances, c. Illog.†	18 18 9	16	14 15	374 13 6	1 0 0	Mar. 1868
940	St. Ives Consols, t. St. Ives†	10 15 0	17½	17½ 20	0 10 0	0 10 0	May 1869
608	Summer Hill, t. Mold	3 18 6	—	—	2 5 6	0 5 0	Feb. 1868
5000	Tinctorf, c. t. Pool, Illogan†	9 0 0	18	16½ 17½	21 1 0	0 10 0	May 1869
2000	Trumpton, s.-l. Helston	11 10 0	24	22 23	8 14 0	0 14 0	April 1869
12000	Van, t. Llandilo*	4 5 0	—	—	0 5 0	0 5 0	May 1869
3000	W. Chiverton, t. Perranzabuloe†	10 0 0	48	36½ 37½	35 7 6	2 0 0	May 1869
5000	West Godolphin, t. c. Breage*	0 1 0	—	46 47	0 2 0	0 2 0	Dec. 1867
512	West Wh. Frances, t. Illogan	106 15 0	54	52 54	1 10 0	1 10 0	April 1869
400	W. Wheel Seton, c. Camborne†	47 0 0	185	180 190	633 0 0	5 0 0	June 1869
512	Wheel Bassett, c. Illogan†	5 2 6	—	—	632 10 0	1 0 0	June 1869
400	Wheel Friendship, c. Tavistock	20 0 0	—	—	800 10 0	1 10 0	Nov. 1868
512	Wheel Jane, s.-l. Kea	10 15 0	45	5 5½	24 10 0	1 10 0	May 1869
4906	Wheel Killy, t. St. Agnes	8 0 0	—	—	0 18 0	0 18 0	May 1869
1024	Wheel Mary Ann, t. Menheniot†	5 4 6	—	14½ 15	68 10 0	0 15 0	June 1869
1000	Wh. Mary Hutchins, Plympt., t.	2 12 6	—	—	0 5 0	0 5 0	May 1869
80	Wheel Owies, t. St. Just†	70 0 0	—	—	415 18 0	12 10 0	May 1869
396	Wheel Seton, t. c. Camborne	28 10 0	50	40 50	254 15 0	2 0 0	Feb. 1868
3000	Whitwell Lead, Clitheroe*	0 5 0	—	—	1 0 0	0 10 0	Dec. 1867
17000	Wicklow, c. t. Wicklow	2 10 0	10	9½	49 6 0	0 5 0	Mar. 1869

FOREIGN DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Total divs.	Pershare.	Last paid.
50000	Alamillos, t. Spain*	2 0 0	1½	1½ 1½	0 6 6	0 2 0	Mar. 1869
20000	Australian, c. South Australia†	7 2 6	—	—	0 1 6	0 6 0	Aug. 1868
15000	Cape Copper Mining†	7 0 0	—	—	3 17 6	0 15 0	Nov. 1868
30000	Central American Association†	1 10 0	—	—	—	—	—
10000	Copahu Mining Co., Chile†	16 10 0	3	2 3	0 4 0	0 4 0	April 1869
76162	Don Pedro North of the Rey†	0 14 0	4½	4½ 4½	1 3 0	0 3 0	May 1869
20000	English and Australian, c.	2 10 0	—	—	0 10 0	0 9 0	Feb. 1869
25000	Fortuna, t. Spain*	2 0 0	—	—	1 10 0	3 0 0	Mar. 1869
10000	General Mining Assoc., New York	20 0 0	—	—	23 10 0	0 15 0	June 1867
10000	Gonessa, c. Sardinia*	5 0 0	—	—	10 per cent.	—	Aug. 1868
68000	Kapunda Mining Co., Australia†	1 0 0	—	—	0 1 0	0 6 0	Nov. 1868
15000	Linares, t. Spain*	3 0 0	3	2½ 3	11 18 4	0 3 4	Mar. 1869
50000	Panulillo, c. Chile†	3 0 0	—	—	10 per cent.	—	Yearly
6000	Peel River Land and Mineral†	100 0 0	—	—	5 6 2	0 19 7	Dec. 1868
10000	Pontgibaud, s.-l. France†	20 0 0	—	—	1 3 6	0 1 6	Jan. 1869
100000	Port Phillip, c. Victoria†	1 0 0	1½	1½ 1½	10 per cent.	—	Nov. 1868
12000	Real Union, t. Chile†	1 0 0	—	—	81 10 0	4 5 0	Dec. 1867
11000	St. John del Rey, Brazil†	15 0 0	15½	14½ 15½	7½ per cent.	—	Dec. 1868
4000	Swedish Sulphur Ore*	2 10 0	—	—	2 14 6	0 12 0	May 1869
13500	Vancouver Coal Mining†	6 0 0	8	7½ 8	0 9 7	0 7 0	July 1868
50000	Victoria (London) [25000 £1 pd., 25000 12s. 6d. pd.]	4 4 0	—	—	0 19 6	0 2 6	May 1868
40000	West Canada Mining Co.*	1 0 0	—	—	—	—	—

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call.
50000	Anglo-Argentine, <i>g, s</i> , Argentine Republic*	1 0 0	1½	1½	..
100000	Anglo-Brazilian, <i>g, s</i> †	0 11 0	¾	½	..Nov. 1866
12500	Anglo-Italian, <i>g, s</i> †	0 15 0	1 ..	..	..Jan. 1868
20000	Australian United, <i>g</i>	1 0 0	—	..	..Mar. 1868
3464	Burra Burra, <i>c</i> , South Australia†	5 0 0	—	.. 30	..
5000	Capula, <i>s</i> , Mexico†	5 0 0	—	..	..Jan. 1869
30000	Chicopee, <i>g, s</i> , Nicaragua†	5 0 0	—	..	..Feb. 1868
12000	Cobre Copier Company, <i>c</i> , Cuba†*	45 10 0	1½	1½ 1½	..Jan. 1868
15000	El Chico Silver Mining and Reduction Company*	5 0 0	—	..	..Nov. 1866
40000	Fortune Copper Mining Co. of Western Australia ..	2 0 0	2½	1½ 1½ 1½	..Fully pd.
50000	Frontino and Bolivia, <i>g</i> , New Granada†	1 17 0	1½	1½ 1½ 1½	..May 1868
15000	General Brazilian*	0 10 0	¾	¾ ¾	..Feb. 1869
60000	Javali, <i>g</i> , Nicaragua ..	0 10 0	—	..	..Jan. 1869
12500	San Juan del Poggio, <i>g</i> , Mexico†	2 15 0	—	..	..Dec. 1867
82640	Maritiquia, <i>g</i> , New Granada ..	1 0 0	—	..	..Feb. 1868
12500	Nerbudda Coal and Iron, India†*	6 10 0	—	..	..Dec. 1867
51000	New Quebrada, <i>c</i> , Venezuela†	4 4 0	—	..	..
80000	Pentarensa United, <i>g</i> , Italy†	2 17 6	1½	1½ 1½	..
10178	Rehens Consolidated, [<i>6000 £5 pd.</i> , <i>4178 £2 10s. pd.</i>]	0 14 0	1½	1½ 1½	..May 1866
10000	Rosario Granado, <i>g</i> , Brazil†	0 10 0	—	..	..June 1867
12500	San Pedro del Mar, <i>g</i> , Mexico*	5 0 0	—	..	..Fully pd.
10000	San Roque, <i>i</i> , Spain ..	6 0 0	—	..	..Fully pd.
50000	Sao Vicente, Brazil†*	0 4 0	¾	¾ ¾ ¾	..Oct. 1868
000000	Taquaril, <i>g</i> , Brazil†	0 7 6	¾	¾ ¾	..Oct. 1868
43174	United Mexican, <i>s</i> , Mexico†*	28 5 2	2 ..	1½ 2	..May 1868
30000	Val Anteriora, <i>g</i> , Italy*	1 2 6	—	..	..Aug. 1868
5000	Val Sesam, <i>s</i> , <i>i</i> , <i>i</i> , Italy†*	8 0 0	—	..	..Fully pd.
45000	Victor Emanuel, <i>c</i> , Italy ..	1 0 0	—	..	..Fully pd.
80000	Worthing, <i>c</i> , South Australia†	1 0 0	—	..	..Fully pd.
75000	Yorke Peninsula, South Australia ..	1 0 0	¾	¾ ¾ ¾	..Fully pd.
45000	Yudanamutana, <i>c</i> , South Australia†*	3 0 0	1½	1½ 1½ 1½	..Fully pd.